

COUNTRY GUIDE

THE FARM MAGAZINE

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Home and Family Section:

ELVA FLETCHER
GWEN LESLIE

NOVEMBER 1965

Beef production is in the throes of change and new ideas. Among the more recent developments is handling beef cattle in confinement. The Western Ontario Agricultural School at Ridgetown is planning a slatted floor barn. John Bosworth, of Newmarket, Ont., is one of the first to try slatted floors for beef cattle. For a report on his experiences, turn to page 15.

We'll probably get an answer before 1967 to the question of whether hybrid wheat will become a reality for farmers. Harold Dodds reports that scientists at the University of Manitoba can almost smell success in their drive for this higher yielding wheat. Dean L. H. Shebeski is spearheading research work on this crop, and he is confident we'll soon see a quick move into commercial production. (See page 31.)

Harold Dodds (pictured right), by the way, is the newest member of our editorial team. As an associate editor, he is stationed in Winnipeg and, while he will spend most of his time reporting on prairie developments, his search for important happenings and trends will take him to other regions as well. Harold was raised on a farm at Orangeville, Ont., and is a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College. He was formerly a radio and television commentator on CBC farm broadcasts.



Harold Dodds

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About Our Cover

At the end of Alberta's colorful Gap Roundup, a cattleman cuts his own animals from the herd so he can take them home for winter. These cattle have been grazing all summer on the 90,000-acre Gap allotment along the upper reaches of Oldman River, with cattle from the 17 other ranches which form the North Fork Livestock Association.—Cliff Faulknor photo.

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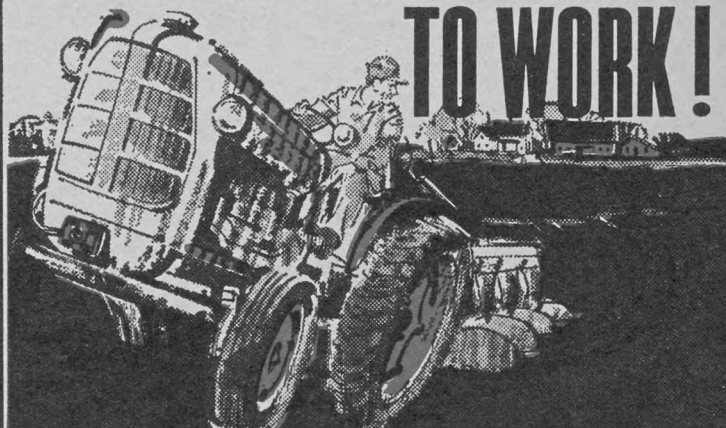
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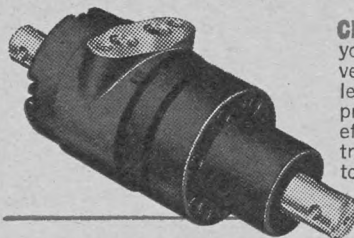
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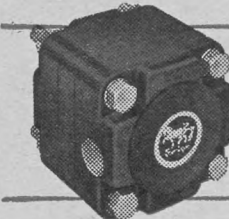
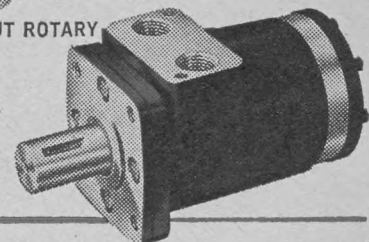
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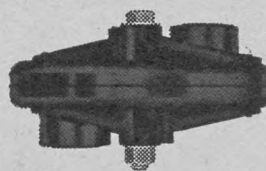
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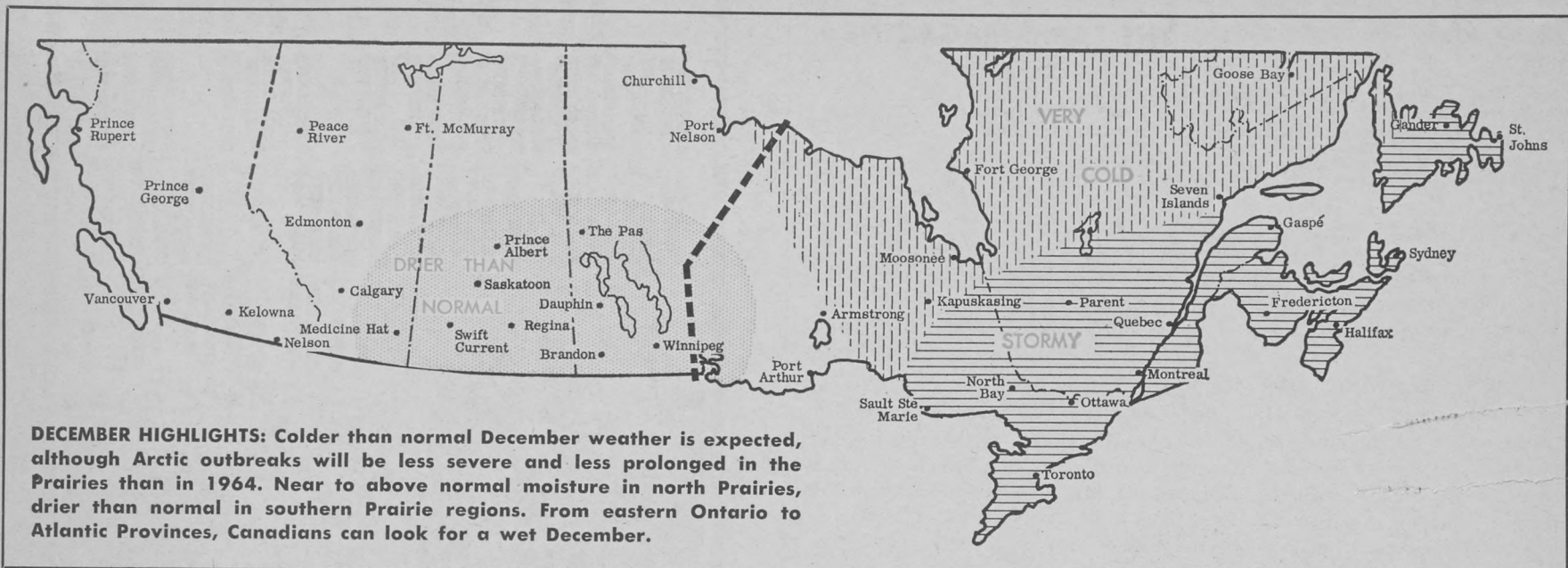
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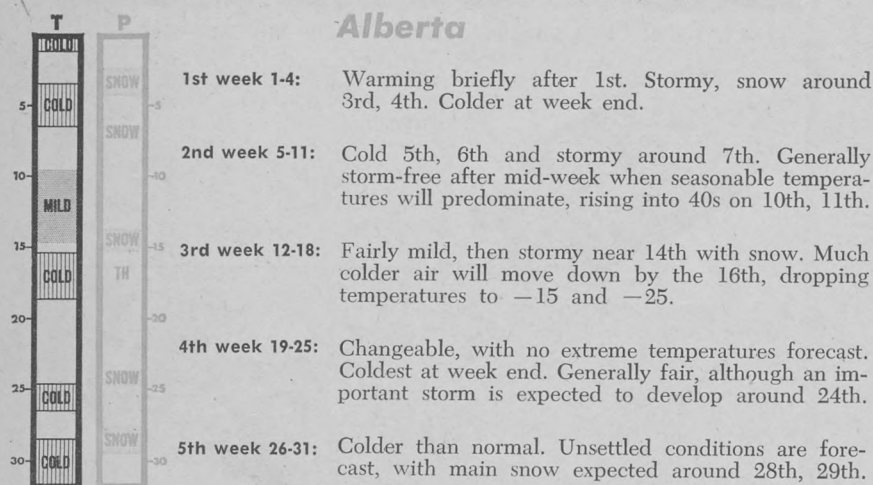
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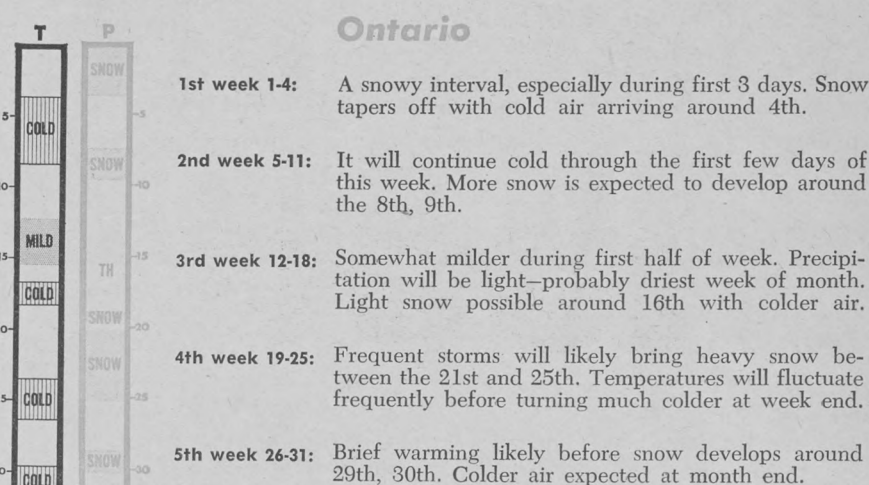
DECEMBER 1965

(Allow a day or two either way in using this forecast. It should be 75 per cent right for your area, but not necessarily for your farm.—Ed.)

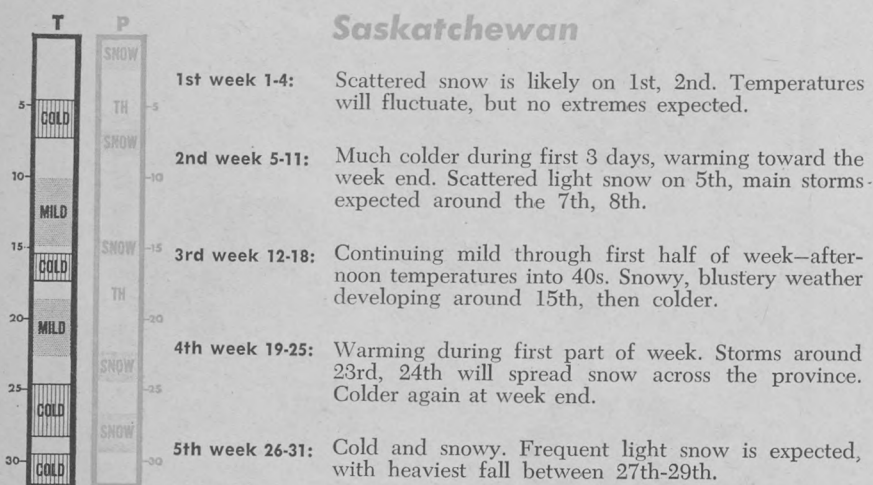
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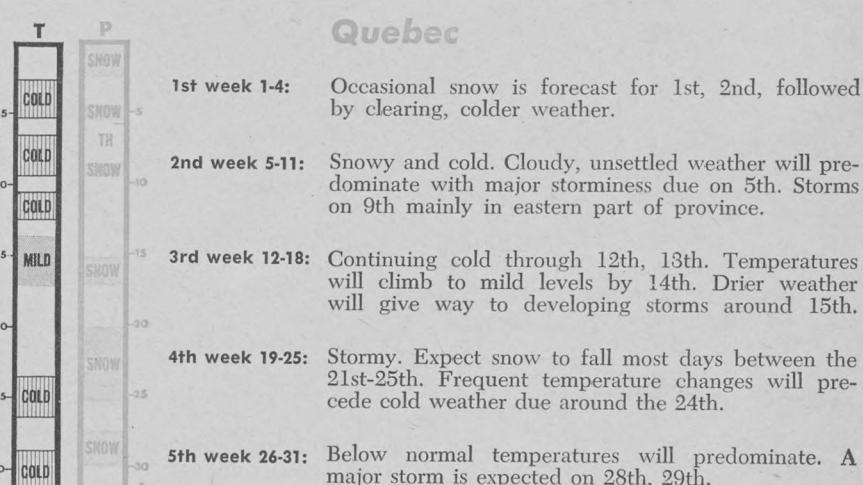
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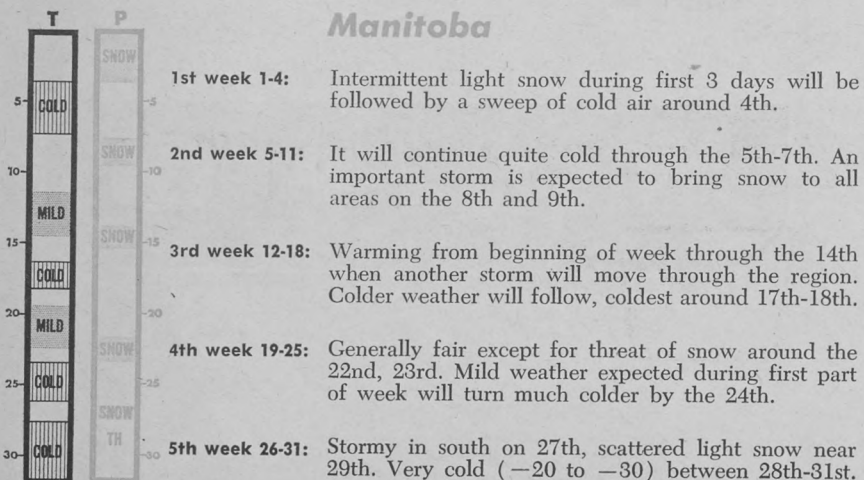
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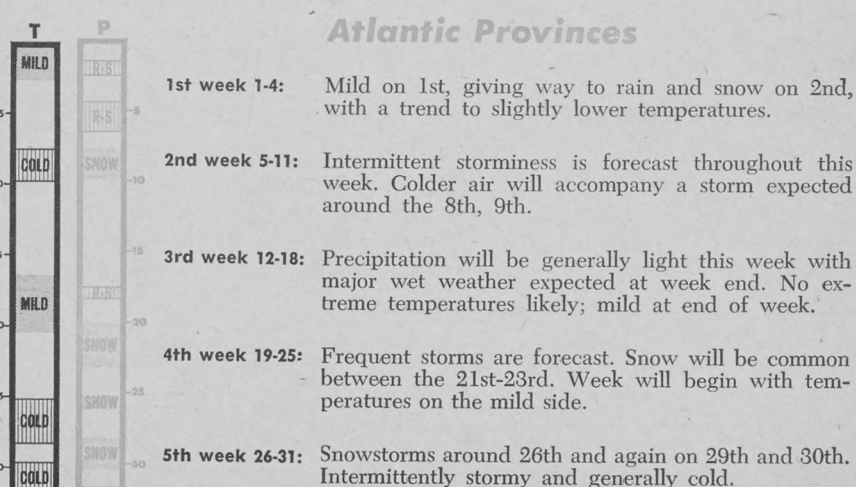
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Key to Abbreviations: T, temperature; P, precipitation; CL, cooler; WM, warmer; TH, threatening; SH, showers; R-S, rain or snow.



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Editorials

ARDA and the Isolates

A GROUP OF FARM writers was recently treated to a preview of what was described as a pilot project under ARDA in the Edson area of Alberta. This project will involve the complete organization of Census District 14. In fact, what was described was not Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development so much as Total Resource Development, including the human resource, and this could bring the whole business onto pretty sticky ground.

The most efficient way to organize people is to use compulsion. After all, we have compulsory pensions, compulsory auto insurance and compulsory medicare. We have destroyed long-established, self-supporting communities to build a canal or power dam. We will grab private land for highways or power lines with little warning or regard for the individual. And who can deny that all these things provide the greatest good to the greatest number? Why not go all the way down the road and try total compulsion?

One reason is that we have seen countries where total compulsion is in vogue and do not like what we see. In our country, every time circumstance or public pressure forces compulsory legislation, our free-enterprise political leaders get a little uneasy. They know that freedom can be lost by gradual erosion just as surely as by a violent revolution.

For the most part, Country Guide applauds the objectives of ARDA. We will have to do something about marginal land and farms that are too small for economic units. Nor is there any doubt that the people behind the Edson

project are acting with the best of motives. Under our present form of government no harm can come from their approach to ARDA. But there are inherent dangers in over-organization. A completely organized community where all the "thought leaders" are catalogued and evaluated could someday become a tool for political action.

At the Alberta meeting it was the sociologist jargon associated with the project that we found most disturbing. People who have been unable to bring their incomes up high enough to conform to our modern living standards are classed as "Lower Regressives." These are the ones who have failed to reach their full potential as purchasers and taxpayers. They will be encouraged to do better by a "Change Agent" working through "Sanction Committees" who will act as "legitimizers." In other words, if you are a Lower Regressive and the "Power Structure" (bankers, industry leaders and people with lots of money) of your area have marked you for improvement, they will not make a move unless they get the go-ahead from your Sanction Committee. Presumably this is composed of your more successful neighbors.

But a paper on formation of rural development committees states that "sanctions induce conformity to the norm." A sanction committee would therefore be expected to induce you to conform to what is considered a normal way of life in your area. The next question is: what form will these "inducements" take? There was talk of husbands being reached

through their wives — or, in the case of both parents being difficult — influencing them through their children. (This latter was used with great success in Germany for many years.) Anybody who has no wife or children to prod him, and who spurns the best efforts of the organizers, is termed an "isolate."

Make no mistake, we need organizers. It is the organizers who built this complex but highly functional society in which we live. But, in most cases, it is the "isolates" or "loners" who invented the builders' tools; for organizers are generally non-creative. If some isolates had not conceived the automobile, the organizer would be riding to work on a donkey. Ants were living in highly organized communities for millions of years before Man appeared — and still do — yet in all this time they have not progressed one step in intelligence. Perhaps what they need most of all is a few insects who will refuse to conform.

In the Dollarton-Deep Cove area of North Vancouver lived a man who would surely have been classed as an "isolate." Some social worker must have longed to move him from his beach shack and get him into step with the rest of us. Fortunately, they did not. His name was Malcolm Lowry, and he wrote "Under the Volcano." Since his death, the University of B.C. has appointed a Ph.D. to assemble his unpublished works. Another "isolate" was that beloved individual, Henry David Thoreau. After 100 years his philosophies still lift the heart and the imagination.

This is where the organizers in Census District 14 will have to tread very carefully. They will have to make sure the people they help really need and *want* that help. We are confident that they realize this and will do so. The fact that a man may not be realizing his full potential as a purchaser and taxpayer matters very little in the long run. A lone pine clinging to a naked rock has small economic value. Considered as a symbol of rugged tenacity, however, it is beyond price. What *does* matter is that as long as there is someone in your district who can live as he pleases *you* are free to do the same. V

Wanted—All the Farmstead Planners

LAST MONTH the first Farmstead Mechanization Conference was held at the University of Guelph. It is to the credit of the agricultural engineers at the University, and those who work with farmers through the Ontario Department of Agriculture and through Ontario Hydro, that such a conference was held. Well planned mechanization in and around the farm buildings is currently one of the most pressing needs of Canadian farming.

Today many farmers can testify to their sorrow that money spent on farmstead mechanization sometimes creates just about as many problems for them as it solves.

We can cite a few examples: a large beef feedlot has an unbelievable complexity of unnecessary circuits; a hog feeding operation requires virtually a resident service man; a \$20,000 farrowing barn has no provision for washing sows; a "liquid" manure tank below a dairy barn has to be emptied by hand; a new silo is a roadblock to logical expansion; a new

laying house is so close to its neighbors that "fresh" air is sucked from one house to the next; feedlots and finishing barns have no provision for isolation of new purchases or for sick or lame animals.

That such things exist is irrefutable; to apportion blame to the engineer, the manufacturer, the salesman, the farmer or even the farm press is profitless. We have to look ahead if we are to avoid still more pig palaces and cow calamities which are monuments to poor planning.

The farmer who is to invest money in mechanizing his farmstead is entitled to forthright answers to pertinent questions.

A check list of the criteria involved will serve to underline the need for planning.

- What are the costs?
- Can he afford it?
- Will it make an adequate profit?
- Will the additions dovetail with present facilities?

- Are the planned facilities compatible with sound livestock management?

- Will imported equipment meet Canadian requirements?

- Will the electrical services be adequate to take the added load?

This is an impressive and demanding list; it should be flourished in the face of every hard-sell salesman who prepares to spend the farmer's money.

By and large industry and the engineers have done their jobs and done them well. What then has created all the problems? It is surely the fragmented approach to farm management. Many people live, in part, off the labors of the farmers; among these are the banker, the engineer, the animal scientist and the veterinarian. Collectively these people can help the farmer to find the right answers to his check list of questions.

Successful farmstead mechanization will only be achieved by ending insular outlooks; the agricultural engineer has a vital role to play but he should not be expected to form the entire orchestra. V

National Egg Marketing Plans Coming?

Egg producers prepare to move toward national body

PROVINCIAL poultry organizations have moved a lot closer to inter-provincial co-operation. Three provincial broiler boards are already in operation and plebiscites are being prepared in another three provinces. Last month delegates meeting in Toronto created the "Canadian Broiler Council." Meetings will be held quarterly and the immediate objective is to assist the provincial organizations in organizing their respective broiler marketing boards.

At the instigation of the Ontario Egg and Fowl Producers Marketing Board, a cross-section of the Canadian Poultry Industry also met in Toronto to explore the creation of a national body. Egg producers face a number of difficulties in organization; they tend to be less specialized than the broiler producers and they are far more numerous. The most crucial stumbling block to national unity, however, is the dearth of strong, well-financed provincial organizations. The absence of such organizations (except in Ontario) obviously makes it difficult for delegates to speak authoritatively for the majority of producers in their respective provinces.

An alphabetical roll call of provincial representatives at the Toronto meeting made the following points:

Speaking on behalf of the Alberta Commercial Egg Producers, Bob Huff endorsed the general concept of a national plan and emphasized that it would have to be preceded by provincial organizations with the power to levy funds.

There being no British Columbia producers present, the provincial Poultry Commissioner Harry Pope read the following statement from the B.C. Egg Producers Association which wanted controls: "The right to produce eggs without controls has passed the bounds of reason."

John Martens, president of the Manitoba Egg Producers, asserted that "the morale of producers has never been as low in the past 10 years." Martens stated that an organization would have to have powers to register producers, collect fees, set quotas, promote the product, exercise quality control and maintain information services.

Gerry O'Reilly, Newfoundland's poultry commissioner, with an eye on his egg-deficient province, said without elaboration, "There are probably better ways than marketing boards in Newfoundland."

New Brunswick was not represented. Nova Scotia's poultry commissioner referred to his province's export of 15 per cent of production and reserved judgment on the merits of a national plan.

Gordon Hunsberger of Ontario said "Progress has not always resulted in producer profit. We can't get solutions from governments,

What we have done provincially would be more effective if carried on by a national body." P.E.I. was not represented while Roger Paiement, poultry specialist with the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Marketing, said, "Quebec egg

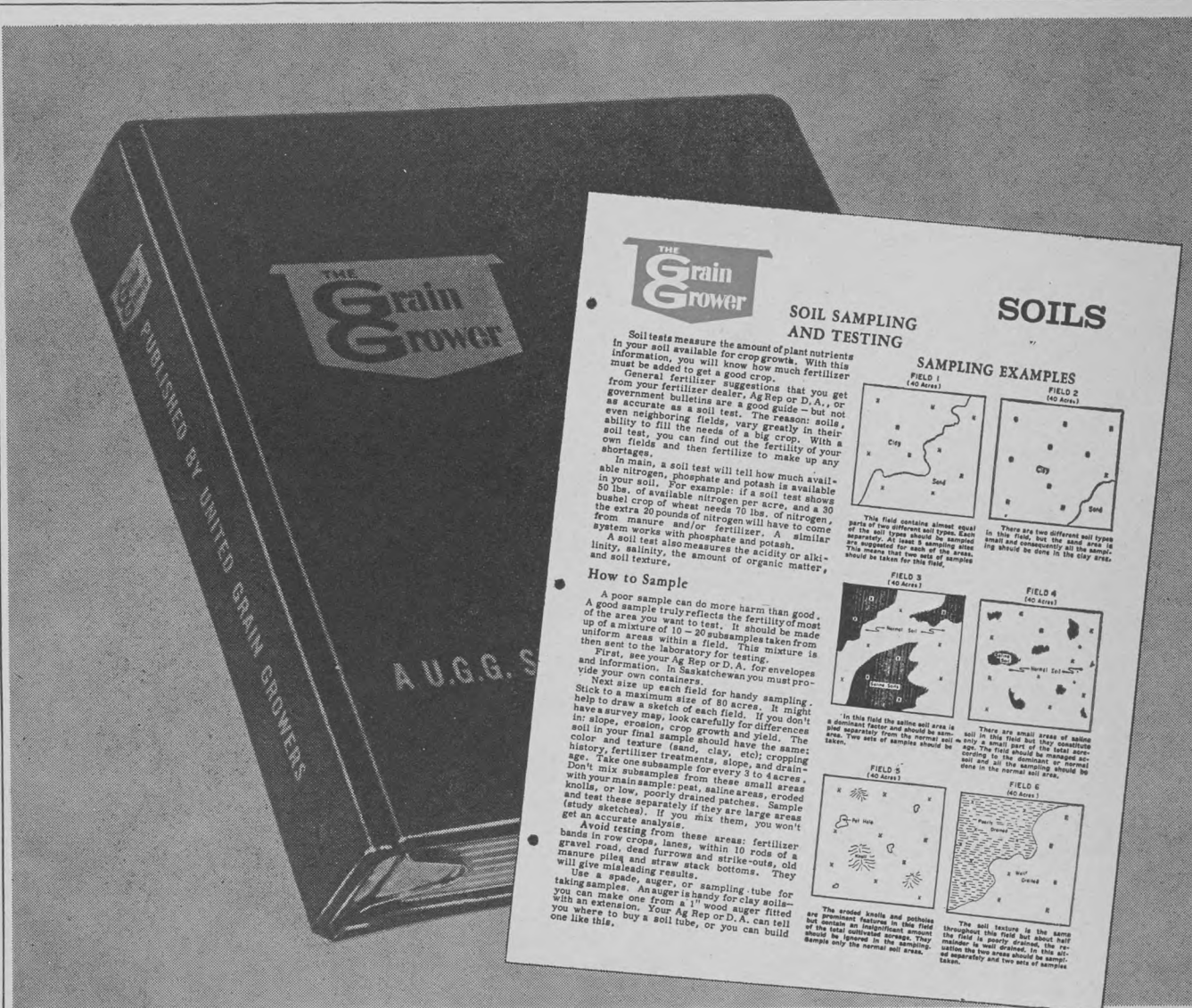
producers fear that controls would be ineffective if 45 per cent of consumption requirements continue to be filled from outside the province."

Ted Campbell, Saskatchewan's poultry commissioner, dwelt upon production, quality and marketing problems. He observed that Saskatchewan's production was deficient by some 20,000 cases a week. "Marketing boards have not been discussed but you can count on our co-operation."

A look at producer distribution throws some light on the diverse reactions of the provinces. Half

Canada's egg producers are located in Ontario while Manitoba and Alberta together account for another 25 per cent.

The net result of all the discussion was pretty much to the taste of those favoring the organization of egg producers on a national scale to help themselves. Specifically, the Ontario Egg and Fowl Board was constituted as a steering committee to draft a constitution. A meeting of delegates will be held, probably in January, in Winnipeg, to digest the draft constitution and to consider further moves.—P.L. V



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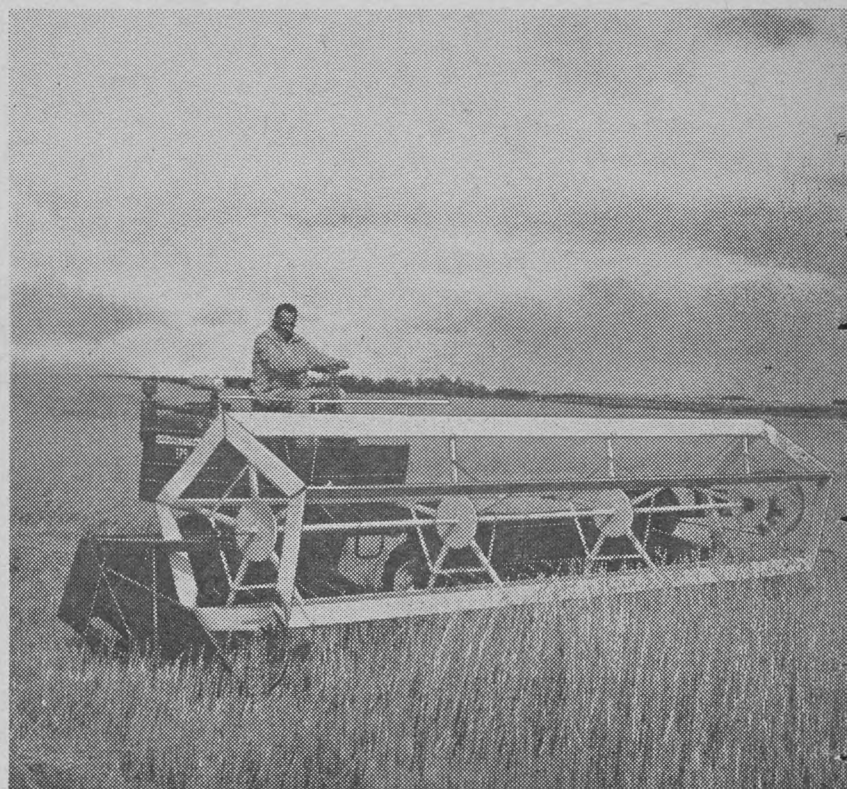
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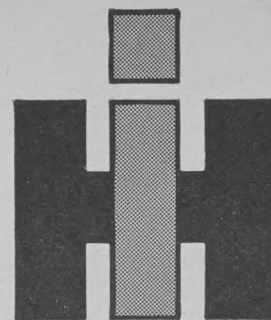
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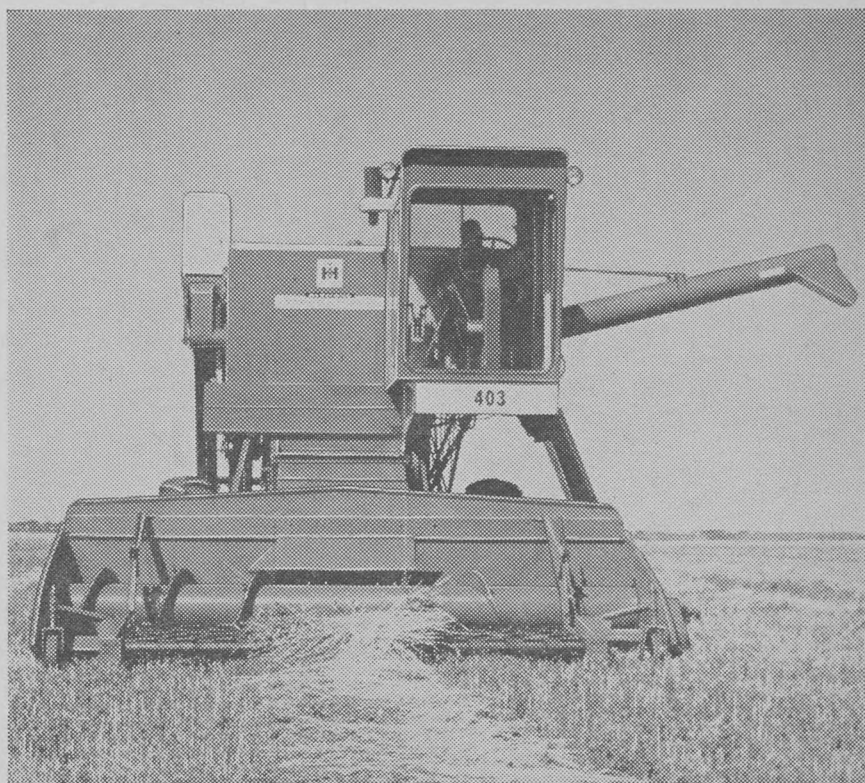
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Saskatchewan's farmers have placed nearly 17,000 orders for farm water and sewage materials from that province's Family Farm Improvement Branch since 1960.

A marketing agency under the control of the Co-operative Union of Canada has been set up to serve Eskimo co-operatives. It will be called Canadian Arctic Producers Ltd.

The Trinidad police force has purchased eight thoroughbred mares in Canada for use in a breeding project in that country to provide its own replacement horses.

Polyethers can be made from corn starch that are comparable in cost and quality with polyethers now used in manufacturing lightweight foams for insulation, says the United States Department of Agriculture.

Canada's population reached 19,604,000 on July 1.

The role of Britain's farmers under the newly announced National Economic Development Plan will be to expand the output of specified products, particularly meat, through more intensive farm methods. It is also asked to free workers to help

ease the labor shortage in industrial areas.

According to the American Meat Institute, meat industry profits in the United States during the fiscal year 1964 represented 1.1 per cent of meat sales.

The value of farm capital in Canada climbed another 8.2 per cent in 1964 to \$14,193 million. Livestock and poultry accounted for \$2,166 million, lands and buildings \$9,473 million, and implements and machinery \$2,554 million.

A British firm has perfected a process of extracting moisture from newly harvested seed, thereby locking in peak condition and germination qualities. The dried flower or vegetable seeds may be stored for years and still remain in perfect condition.

A British farm is producing a 5 to 6 lb. oven-ready duckling with a large proportion of lean meat and has consigned 1,000 cases to Italy, a market which requires such low-fat birds.

Scotian Gold Co-operative which sells Annapolis Valley apples has introduced a new technique of bulk

handling by which units of 36 boxes, strapped to a non-returnable pallet, are shipped from Halifax to the overseas markets.

A five-man fisheries mission is touring Italy, Spain and Portugal to assess the long-term export possibilities for Canadian fisheries' products.

During the first 6 months of 1965, farmers' total cash receipts from farming operations reached \$1,703.2 million, a 5 per cent gain over the corresponding figure of a year ago. Biggest gains were in Ontario and Alberta.

Through their production credit associations, American farmers are now borrowing about \$4 billion annually.

The head of a British firm which produces 30 million day-old chicks a year says the days of the separate livestock breeds are numbered. He says hybridization will revolutionize the breeding of larger farm animals just as it has upgraded poultry.

Record yields per acre that are from 50 to 100 per cent above those in 1949 are expected to make 1965 an all-time record crop year for

United States farmers. Record crops of corn, soybean, grain sorghum, rice, peanuts and hay were grown with near record wheat and potato crops in prospect. Corn yields are expected to average 73 bu. per acre, well above the previous record of 67.6 bu. set in 1963 and twice the 37 bu. average of 1949.

Alberta's first regional or branch veterinary laboratory, built to extend the services of the Edmonton laboratory, has been opened at Lethbridge.

Support prices for lamb and wool for the year ending March 31, 1966, will be unchanged. The price for lamb, announced by the Agricultural Stabilization Board, is \$18.80 per cwt. on national liveweight basis; for wool it is 60 cents per lb.

Credit unions and caisses populaires in Canada in 1964 reported assets of \$2.2 billion and a membership of 3.4 million or almost 18 per cent of the nation. Over half of the credit union resources are in Quebec.

China may purchase as much as 466 million bushels of wheat in the next 5 years under a new long-term agreement signed with the Canadian Wheat Board. The agreement calls

HERE ARE THE FACTS...

from Western Feedlots Ltd., Strathmore, Alta.

- * a daily gain of 3.29 lbs. per head
- * on SHUR-GAIN High Energy Feedlot Finisher

It is consistently high, profit-making gains such as recorded by this lot of 49 steers (on feed January 17, 1965—out on April 12, 1965...85 days) that keep EION CHISHOLM, manager of Western Feedlots Ltd., smiling broadly.

HERE ARE THE FIGURES...

from Western Feedlots Ltd.

Average starting weight.....770 lbs.
Average market weight (after 4% shrink).....1050 lbs.
Total average gain per head.....280 lbs.
Average daily gain per head.....3.29 lbs.
Feed conversion.....7.16 lbs.

TOTAL FEED CONSUMED PER HEAD

SHUR-GAIN Feedlot Starter Pellets.....61 lbs.
SHUR-GAIN High Energy Feedlot Finisher.....1.714 lbs.
Roughage (chopped).....231 lbs.
Feed cost per pound of gain.....15.45 cents

The combination of progressive management by Eion Chisholm and SHUR-GAIN Feeds by Superior Feed & Supply Ltd., Strathmore, consistently produces such top profit results. Your good management and SHUR-GAIN Feeds can do as well, maybe better, on your ranch, farm or feedlot.

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for purchases of from 112 to 186.7 million bushels of wheat over a 3-year period beginning August 1, 1966, but it also calls for further negotiation next spring which might lead to the extra sales during an extended agreement.

Manitoba's proposed new farm management consulting service for farmers who want individual advice has been discussed by the four western provinces through their representatives on the Western Canadian Farm Management Extension Committee.

Beef farmer Charles Bonney, of Princeton, Ont., is the new plowing champion of Canada.

Canada's seeds regulations have been amended. As a result, fees charged by the Canada Department of Agriculture for testing wheat, oats and barley samples were increased to \$1.50 for germination tests and \$1.50 for purity tests. Purity tests for forage seed samples will now cost \$2.50 each.

Another change provides for two additional grades of forage seed — Canada Foundation No. 1 and No. 2.

The regulations also stipulate that as of July 1, 1967, oil rapeseed may only be sold under a variety name if it is one of the pedigreed seeds.

Fruit growers in British Columbia who suffered losses from frost last year will get government payments to reimburse them for a portion of their loss of crop returns and to rehabilitate their orchards and vin-

yards for loss of trees or vines killed or damaged by frost. The assistance is a joint scheme between federal and provincial governments.

Members of the Vulcan-Strathmore Farm Business Association in southern Alberta's wheat growing country had an average capital investment of about \$146,500 and an average net income of almost \$15,000 in 1964. Return to invested capital was nearly 10 per cent.

World wheat consumption has increased from 7 billion bu. to 9 billion bu. in the past 10 years and there are some who foresee an increase to 18 billion bu. 35 years from now, says W. G. Malaher of Searle Grain Company Ltd.

The 216 co-operative elevator associations of Manitoba Pool Elevators had net earnings of \$1,811,479 during the 1964-65 crop year compared to \$1,964,460 the previous year.

Arbor Acres Farm, Inc., a poultry breeding firm in the United States, has formed two new Canadian companies, one in Ontario and one in Quebec, to supply replacement pullets to both broiler and egg producers here beginning early in 1966.

Sugar rather than fat may be a major diet-factor in coronary heart disease, according to Dr. Yudkin of the University of London. He says fat consumption in the U.S. has increased by only 12 per cent during the past 70 years while sugar consumption has more than doubled.

Evidence indicates that men with coronary problems have been eating twice as much sugar as those with no symptoms of heart disease.

Erle Kitchen, who was active in Canada's dairy organizations for more than half a century, including a 15-year stint ending in 1960 as secretary-manager of Dairy Farmers of Canada, has died. He was 76 years

old and was residing on his dairy farm at Woodstock, Ont.

At press time, officials of the Canada and Ontario Departments of Agriculture were working out a system of compensation for North-eastern Ontario farmers who lost most of their crop because of poor weather.

(Please turn to page 40)

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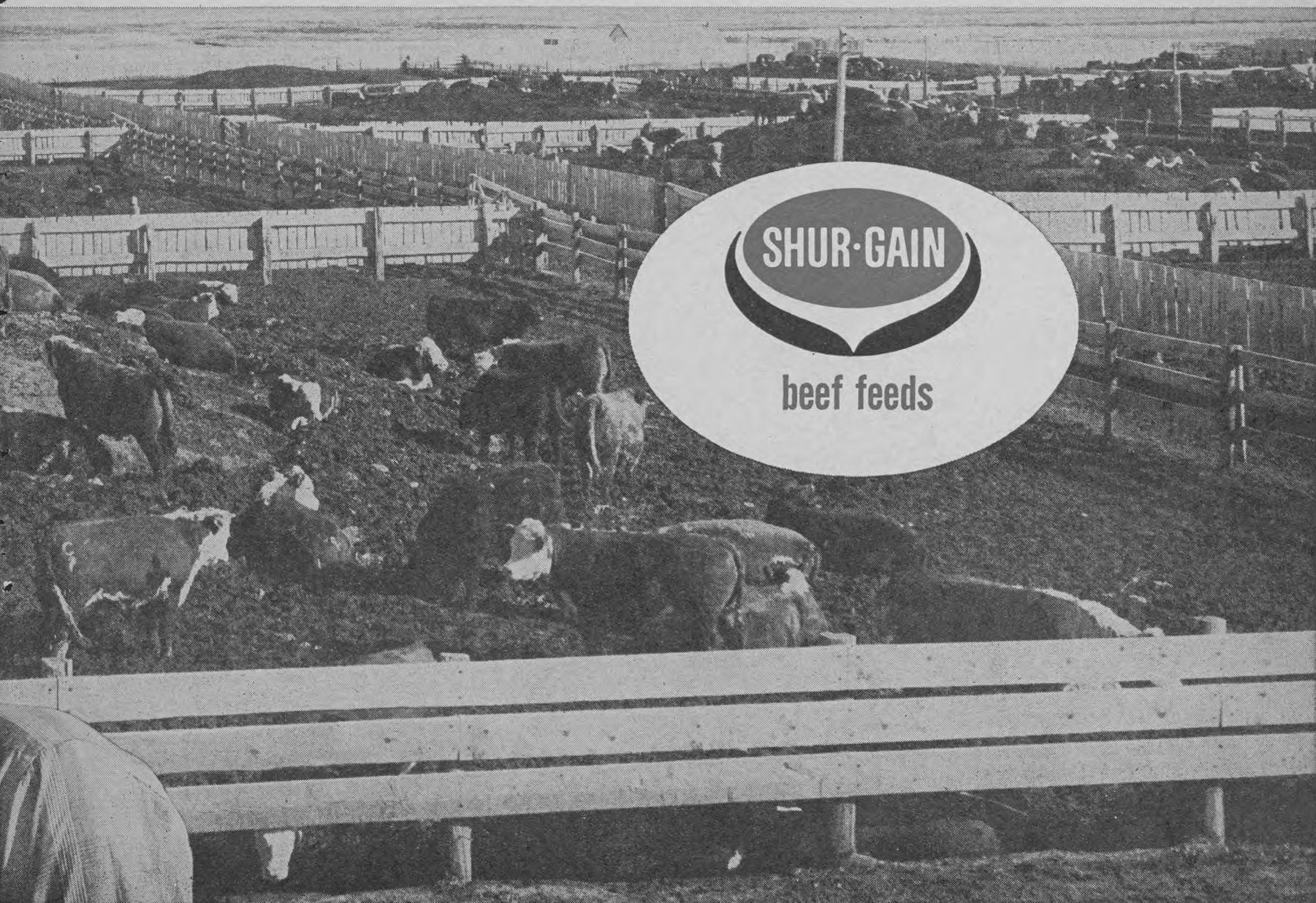
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SMITH-ROLES, Saskatoon





"Let's talk FERTILIZER"

by Phil Parish, P.Ag., NORTHWEST BRAND FERTILIZERS

Many farmers are not able to take advantage of the fall discount program on fertilizer because they do not have adequate storage space on the farm. However, have you stopped to figure out how these fall savings can be invested in a storage shed or bulk bin, and be paid for in about 3 years' time! If you are interested in farm storage plans either for bags or bulk and would like further particulars, drop me a line, to my address in Medicine Hat, noted below, indicating your particular interest.

Where farmers are able to take advantage of the fall discount program offered by distributors for Northwest Brand fertilizers, consideration should be given to good storage procedures. Major points that should be noted are:

(1) Keep it dry.

Buildings should be constructed so as to keep out sifting snow or blowing rain. Where old sheds are in use, covering the fertilizer with a plastic tarp provides a cheap and practical form of protection.

Where damp floors may be a problem, put down extra planks or cover the floor surface with plastic sheeting.

Good common sense suggests that storage bins or sheds should be built on a well drained piece of ground so that flooding will not be a problem in the spring.

(2) Protection against mice.

How many times have we been asked why mice eat the fertilizer bags? Actually mice don't eat the bags — they use the paper for making nests. To reduce this hazard it is a good idea to crumple up paper into balls and place these in between the rows. The mice use this paper for their nests instead.

Sprinkling DDT powder or sulphur on the floor around the bags will do much to keep mice out of the storage area. These two products act as deterrents because mice do not like these materials on their feet.

Various poisonous compounds are available and should be used with caution.

In order to obtain the highest dollar return from your investment in fertilizer, make sure your application equipment suits your particular type of operation and is in top shape.

Before the weather turns too cold it might be a good idea to take a last look at those fertilizer attachments or bulk spreaders before they are forgotten till next spring. Was all the fertilizer cleaned out of them? Were they properly oiled and greased prior to storage? Fertilizer exposed to the atmosphere and left in contact with metal surfaces can cause serious corrosion problems. It's a pretty sorry sight to see a machine that hasn't been given adequate care. With proper treatment fertilizer attachments or spreaders will last many years.

If you had difficulty drilling in some of the higher recommended rates of fertilizer last spring it might be a good time to check the attachment over with your dealer. Is the machine lined up on the drill properly? Does your attachment require a special kit for higher rates of application?

In the case of your bulk spreader are you satisfied with its spread pattern? If your spreader is equipped with fan blades, maybe they should be adjusted. You may have been using too wide a spread pattern and need to shorten it up. Problems of this nature should be discussed with your equipment dealer. Equally important as adjustment is cleanliness. Fans that are corroded and have fertilizer caked on them cannot spread uniformly. Chip off any fertilizer deposits and be sure to maintain clean fans by daily checking during the spreading season.

As this year comes nearer to its end, in reflection we seem to have had two seasons — winter and July. But before winter sets in again you still have the chance to be a "Fall Guy." This may not sound very flattering, but in our book a "Fall Guy" has the following qualities:

(a) Saves money by taking advantage of the fall discount program offered by distributors for Northwest Brand fertilizers.

(b) Broadcasts Nitro-Cubes (33.5-0-0) on stubble fields to be sown to grain next spring. Every farmer is becoming more concerned about the increasing costs of production and land values. For this reason farmers should consider continuous cropping in areas where moisture conditions are adequate, in order to provide the greatest dollar return per cultivated acre. In most areas of Manitoba there is little justification for summer fallow. In Saskatchewan where moisture in terms of rainfall and sub soil moisture is more critical, the use of continuous cropping is recommended only in the central and northern areas of the province. However, there are many sections of the country in the southern part of the province where it is possible to operate 2 years of continuous cropping, followed by a year of summer fallow. This is particularly true in the better moisture years. Conditions look good for second crop next spring. Moisture conditions in Alberta are usually better than Saskatchewan with the result there is justification for less summer fallow acreage in the province. This applies particularly to western Alberta and areas northeast of Edmonton. In the better moisture areas of the Peace River country summer fallow should be discontinued in favor of rotation and continuous cropping.

(c) Our "Fall Guy" broadcasts Nitro-Cubes on grasses grown for hay, pasture and for seed. It's never too late even after a light snow fall. With a snow cover over the ground you will be able to follow your wheel tracks.

(d) Gets his soil samples in before freeze up.

Just like we said, a "Fall Guy"!

Visit your Northwest Distributor and discuss your fertilization programs. He has the product/package/service/difference to help you increase your profits and production. Better see him now while he has special early season prices.

If we can be of help to you with your fertilization program, or if you have any questions on fertilizers, please send them to: Marketing Services Department, Northwest Brand Fertilizers, Medicine Hat, Alberta.



NORTHWEST BRAND FERTILIZERS

MEDICINE HAT, ALBERTA

GUIDE POSTS

UP-TO-DATE
FARM MARKET
FORECASTS

FARM CASH INCOME continues above last year and the prospect is that the trend will continue. Strong livestock prices along with big wheat exports are major factors.

FARM LAND PRICES, particularly in the Prairies, continue to edge up. The big export demand for wheat combined with the continued trend to increase acreage and make larger equipment pay for itself are the primary reasons.

STRONG HOG MARKETS in both Canada and the U.S. seem assured for another 5 or 6 months at least. U.S. reports indicate the bottom of their downswing in production has been reached. This means that an upswing may be on the way. Heavy feed supplies and hog prices should encourage the upswing, a movement which is already indicated in Canada.

EASTERN FEED GRAIN DEMAND is not likely to be as heavy as previously expected. Ontario crops of oats, barley and mixed grains are all well above last year while grain corn output again climbed to a new record.

FEEDER CATTLE MARKETS continue strong. Ample feed supplies in both Canada and the United States, along with strong consumer demand for beef even at present prices, encourage feeders to push prices close to those for finished cattle.

HIGHER EGG PRICES are likely to continue for several months. Laying flocks have shrunk as low prices last winter discouraged replacing birds. No upturn in egg production is in prospect until well into the new year.

RAPESEED PRICES will move down somewhat as pressure of large output in all oil-seed crops is felt. Record U.S. soybean production adds substantially to this pressure. Good yield of rape this year should still give producers a fair return.

APPLE EXPORT OUTLOOK to both the United States and Britain is good. As a result, the big crop in Quebec and the Maritimes will move at prices to farmers not much below last year.

POTATO PRICES well below last year's very profitable levels are in prospect. While the Canadian crop is down from 1964, it is still above average. At the same time, U.S. potato supplies are up. The only bright spot is the possibility of exports to Europe where bad weather cut the crop severely.

Food Crisis Ahead

**With food surpluses vanishing, farming
is entering a new era**

by DON BARON

Editor

THE MOST URGENT question of our time is one we haven't even admitted to ourselves yet — it is how to feed the soaring populations in the under-developed parts of the world.

President W. J. Parker of Manitoba Pool Elevators said recently that we have at the most a decade to resolve the problem of providing freedom from hunger for all. He went on, "After that, we could be faced with the necessity of the well-fed holding the hungry at bay. Today we still have the chance to share with them our food and technology."

Economists who chart world population and food production trends have been aware for some time that a world food crisis was just around the corner — a few years would bring it to a head. Now it appears to be imminent. It is arriving sooner than most people expected. Famine could again become a world problem.

Here in Canada we began to get a glimpse of the changing situation back in 1963. Before that, surpluses had weighed down on our major food export crop — wheat — depressing prices, checking farmers in their desire to expand production, chasing a steady stream of smaller farmers off the land. Then Russian buyers came to Canada to make the biggest single wheat purchase in our history. They bought \$500 million worth. At that time it looked like a freak — something that wouldn't happen again for another 50 years — a curious combination of a big crop in Canada and a poor crop in Soviet Russia attributable to weather.

But last fall there was a repeat performance. Russian buyers made another purchase almost as big — 222 million bu. of wheat. On the heels of this purchase, Trade Minister Mitchell Sharp triumphantly announced that so many countries are buying wheat that Canada would export more of it during the present crop year than ever before in history.

Now it appears that we will export 635 million bu. of wheat. We will use another 150 million bu.

ourselves, which means we will use far more than we grew, although the 1965 crop was one of the best in history.

Suddenly it is apparent that the world wheat situation has changed. During the past 5 years Canada's export and domestic sales averaged 554 million bu. of wheat, although average annual production was only 538 million bu.

Washington State University economist Karl Hobson said recently, "A severe world wheat shortage is drawing closer. The world right now is eating on borrowed time." Russia, Red China and Australia, which produce 40 per cent of the world's wheat, have short crops this year. Total world production will be down sharply, he said, to about the 1962 level of 8.6 million bu.

In fact, the world has suddenly realized that the much discussed wheat surplus has largely melted away.

CANADIAN FARMERS have seen other symptoms of a changing agricultural situation. Hog prices this past summer zoomed to their highest levels in over a decade. Cattle prices remained unusually high too. Demand for food, even in North America, seems now to be catching up to supply.

An economist for the United States Department of Agriculture put the situation into perspective recently, saying, "From the beginning of the human race until 1960, world population built up to a little more than 3 billion people. Barring something drastic, by the year 2000 — 35 years from now — we'll have another 3 billion people. We will double what it took millennia to produce. In just 35 years we will need to double world food output even to continue at today's inadequate dietary level."

It is only during the past 4 or 5 years that the world food situation has begun to change rapidly for the worse. During the 1950's, per capita food production gained a little, but the gain was temporary. Now the under-developed part of the world

— most of Asia, most of Africa and most of Latin America — where the greatest part of the world's population explosion is taking place, has suddenly begun to lose the race to feed its peoples. A world food crisis is looming up.

These countries are the very countries which are short of land. They began to boost their food production following World War II because of such developments as the use of DDT to beat malaria, freeing more land to be farmed. They turned to irrigation projects to boost food output. But now, they are running out of new land at a time when their death rates are lower and their birth rates are streaking upwards.

There is no danger, of course, of hunger hitting the developed nations such as Canada or the United States. It's the under-developed countries that famine threatens. But the situation affects North America.

Swedish economist Gunnar Myrdal predicts the world will need every shred of food and fiber the United States can grow. "If I am right, and I'm afraid I am," he says, "very much more food will be urgently needed within a short time to avert world calamity."

Dr. Earl Butz, a former Assistant Secretary of Agriculture in the United States says, "The opportunity for increased food production on the North American continent is tremendous." He adds, "The only practical alternative available to us is the accelerated application of capital and technology to our own agricultural system in an effort substantially to increase output per acre and per man." Dr. Butz asks, "Is there any realistic alternative for us except to gear up to meet this challenge?"

His words may not go unheeded for now the situation is taking on political importance in the United States. On September 23, a new policy was proposed by Senator George McGovern of South Dakota, former director of the Food for Peace Program. He told the U.S. Senate, "The most overwhelming paradox of our time is to permit half the human race to be hungry while

we struggle to cut back on surplus production. I believe we ought to declare an all-out war against hunger. We should announce to the world that we have unused food producing capacity which we are willing and anxious to use to its fullest potential."

Canada, too, has been keeping its food production in check in recent years. Low prices and the threat of surpluses have done the trick. But it is apparent that the situation is changing fast. It is not reasonable to think that North America is going to shoulder the entire task of feeding the hungry world. Much of the world's food shortage will have to be solved by the nations whose people are hungry. Undoubtedly, we will have to send trained agriculturists to help them.

BUT THE NEED for food is becoming urgent and North America isn't likely to stand around in idle bliss while these people starve. Hundreds of millions of people are not going to starve quietly. The free world is rapidly becoming committed, both on humanitarian and selfish grounds, to help the underprivileged.

Canadian farmers are already well along the road to greater and more efficient production. While the headlines have gone to those people who have been abandoning farms for work in the cities in recent years, those farmers who have stayed on the land have been working a miracle of their own.

They have been learning how to cut their costs and boost their output. In Ontario, particularly, a new generation of farmers is turning to corn and to intensive farming, and is rivalling the farmers of the United States corn belt in turning out an increasing stream of livestock and poultry at remarkably low cost.

Prairie farmers have turned to mechanization, to the increasing use of fertilizers and agricultural chemicals, and to opening up vast new land areas, and are now pushing production of wheat and of other crops to record, and to still-increasing, levels. What's more, they are beginning to discover that by adopting new farming systems and new livestock handling techniques, they too can produce livestock as cheaply as anyone on this continent.

But despite all this, farmers have not moved toward all-out food production. Before they meet this goal, the public must become fully aware of the world's need for food, and better ways must be found to encourage that food production and then to distribute the food to the world.

The time of that awareness may now be very near. It may mean that farmers will soon have to gear their operations for vastly increased food production.

If ever fate placed a group in a challenging and fortunate position, it has placed farmers there today. Although they require the support of society, farmers have in their hands at least part of the solution to the world's biggest problem. The contributions that farmers have made to society in the past are bound to be dwarfed by those made in the years ahead. There is no alternative. ✓

Dodge and Fargo Pickups have a power train warranty that lasts 50,000 miles



...or 5 years

that's proof of real dependability
that's real protection

When you plant seedlings for an orchard you don't expect to get the benefits out of your investment for at least five years.

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a better ride and greater capacity, an all-steel floor, a one-hand tailgate latch, steel tailgate straps, self-adjusting brakes, a handbrake that adjusts from the driver's seat, six-way adjustable seats, and lots more. See Dodge and Fargo Pickups at your local Dodge or Fargo dealer.

*Covers full parts and labour for defects in material or workmanship for the full term of the warranty.



The new Dodge & Fargo Trucks work harder for you

Slatted floors and liquid manure solved this beef feeder's labor and bedding shortage; there is still the problem of handling the dense liquid manure



John Bosworth's unique clear span, beef-finishing barn with partial slatted floor

Now It's Slatted Floors for Beef

INTENSIVE CONFINEMENT of beef cattle is a comparatively new development in Canada; so far the questions have tended to outnumber the satisfactory answers. When John Bosworth decided to diversify his extensive potato business with a beef-finishing operation he scoured the continent for good ideas. There were no apparent answers to some of his questions so he went to work to find them for himself. Early this summer when I first visited his farm at Newmarket, Ont., he did not have the answer to the biggest question of them all; just how would the liquid manure pit be emptied?

Bosworth grows 900 acres of potatoes, grades and packs the crop from a further 900 acres in Ontario and brings in some 500 cars from the Maritimes each year. He turned to beef cattle feeding to obtain manure for the potato land and to find a satisfactory use for cull potatoes. With further diversification into rutabaga growing and waxing, there will be an extra source of cull vegetables for cattle feed. Pulped potatoes approximate corn silage in feed value and, when available, 25 pounds per head are fed daily.

The barn is a clear span structure supported by concrete pillars. From one end of the barn, and stretching for 100 feet, is a tube-type feed auger mounted above a raised bunk. On each side of the feeder is a slatted floor section and below this whole area is a huge manure pit. The rest of the barn area is bedded with sawdust and the cattle have access to yards.

At one end of the barn there is a feed room and beyond this are three 20-ft. by 60-ft. silos, and a fourth is planned.

The first batch of cattle to be finished in the new facilities are 300 Alberta and British Columbia Herefords. They are clean, thrifty and uniform cattle of excellent quality. They have adapted well to the transition from western range to eastern confinement. They were delivered on December 15 and by late September some had reached 1,100 pounds and were well finished.

But what of the buildings? What are the

by **PETER LEWINGTON**
Field Editor

hazards of a prototype beef barn? Bosworth found that:

- Sandy land is no substitute for concrete in the yard area.
- Eavestrough, down pipes and drain tile are essential.
- A combination of slatted floors and a bedded area necessitate periodic removal of the manure pack to avoid it spilling over the slatted sections.
- A liquid manure pit below beef cattle cannot be emptied by gravity as was originally expected; the liquids drain off and the solids remain.

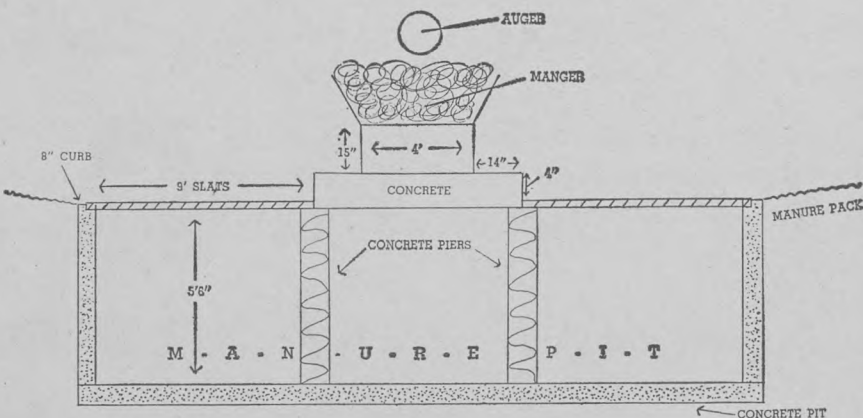
The next attempt to empty the pit, with a commercial vacuum pump, ended in failure. A second pump was reasonably successful, until it began to fall apart. The final move was to have a heavy-duty pump custom built. Access to the

tank is possible at six places, where special wooden sections were installed between the slats of concrete. Manure has been successfully removed from four of the six. However, maneuvering a heavy pump around with a front-end loader is an awkward proposition. A litter carrier track will probably be installed so that the pump can be pushed along the track and then raised or lowered with a chain hoist. A truck mounted tank of 2,000 gallons capacity is used to haul the manure to the fields and a PTO driven impeller spreads the liquid over a 20-foot strip.

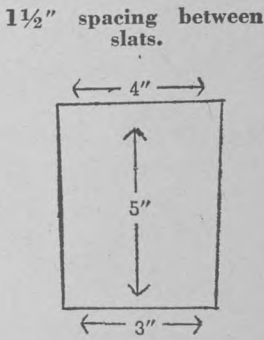
The crux of the problem has been that beef manure is of a vastly different consistency than hog manure. To handle it successfully requires access to the pit with machinery, periodic agitation, a nearly level bottom to avoid separation and the addition of some 12 inches of water before the cattle go into the barn.

The slats do not appear to bother the cattle and no soreness or lameness was apparent. The hazards of a new enterprise are no deterrent to John Bosworth who will probably expand the operation to 500 head.

End Elevation of Feeding Area



End Elevation of Slats



Each concrete slat is 9' long and is reinforced with two steel rods. Test strength 2,700 lb.

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* *See the Big New—ALL new '66 Case Combine Fleet—featuring big models built right for top Capacity—priced right for top Economy!*





Don Kroeker checks progress on the new feedlot that will house 800 steers [Guide photos]

Feedlots Booming in Manitoba

A visit to four feedlots in southern Manitoba turned up these developments:

- **800 steers in one new feedlot will eat cull potatoes and sugar beet tops**
- **700 cows are out and 1,000 extra steers are in another feedlot**
- **One existing beef unit expanded to handle 1,500 steers a year**
- **A farmer finishing 300 steers switched from calves to yearlings**

by HAROLD DODDS

Field Editor

"EXPANSION IS coming and much of it is in the larger feedlots," is the way beef specialist W. T. Henderson describes the activity in Manitoba's beef industry. An on-farm check revealed several new feeding barns going up and extensions being added to feedlots already in operation.

Behind these developments is the fact that many beefmen are beginning to realize that southern Manitoba has all the ingredients for a successful feedlot business — fertile soil, plentiful supply of local feed, farmers with a livestock tradition, and most important of all, there's an increasing demand for finished cattle.

"Our local demand for brandable beef is not being met from Manitoba feedlots," states John Park, beef manager for Canada Packers in Winnipeg. "We also have orders from Eastern Canada that we can't fill because of a shortage of well-finished cattle."

With lots of feed grains, a good potential for growing corn, and a market short of good steers, the stage is set for action.

Here's how some beefmen in Manitoba are reacting to it:

Feeds Low Cost Ration

A. A. Kroeker and Sons are aiming for cheap gains. In their new feedlot at Winkler, Man., they will base their steer ration on cull potatoes, corn silage, sugar beet tops, and, at some time in the future, chicken litter.

Kroeker's new barn which should be ready for cattle this fall, is a pole-type structure that will keep the 800 steers under cover all the time. Two 30-ft. by 57-ft. silos will connect with the feeding system.

One silo will store corn silage, while the other is for sugar beet tops. The packaging plant, where Kroekers wash and grade potatoes from their 1,600 acres, will supply the cull potatoes.

Here's how Don Kroeker, farm manager, sees the ration lining up: each steer will get 20 lb. of potatoes, 7-8 lb. corn silage, 7-8 lb. beet tops silage, 5-6 lb. hay and straw, 6-7 lb. of grain ration including oats, wheat and protein supplement. Both urea and limestone are added to the corn silage at filling time. Chicken litter from the laying flock on the farm may be used as a protein source later, when they have ironed out the problems of drying and mixing it into the ration. Broiler chicken litter can be used successfully, without drying — but with hens in cages,

the litter is wet and creates a new set of problems.

Kroeker's program for steers is to buy 450-lb. calves and feed them for about 300 days, aiming for an average gain of 2¼ lb. per day. Don admits that the first year they will experiment with the makeup of the ration to see what amounts of each ingredient give them the best results.

Purchasing calves in lots of 100 will also require careful buying, and Don hopes to get calves from a rancher who has followed a proven breeding program. This may mean calves coming from Saskatchewan or Alberta. While it's hard to estimate feed costs until a group of cattle has gone through the Kroeker lot, it's logical to look for feed costs of 11 to 12 cents per lb. of gain. Because

of the extensive use of such by-products as potatoes and beet tops, costs might be lower than that when the wrinkles are all out.

Stops Raising Calves

"At the present time, economics in Manitoba favor the feeder," states Stu Searle, Jr., of Searle Farms at Winnipeg. "We've gone out of our cow-calf operation because we can buy a calf cheaper than we can make one."

Searle Farms have recently dumped their 700 cow herd and are going to finish an extra 1,000 steers from their feedlot this year. This means they will double the output of finished steers over 1964-65.

Searle will buy calves wherever he can, and he admits that many of the calves may have to come from ranchers west of Manitoba. The switch out of cows is by no means a permanent decision, and if calf prices go up sufficiently in the future, then Searle Farms is prepared to go back to producing calves.

Right now, Stu says they buy calves at 400 lb. and grow them to 700 lb. Then the steers go on a high-grain finishing ration for 100 to 120 days. Steers on full feed get 12 lb. silage, 18 lb. grain (oats and barley) and ½ lb. molasses every day. All feed ingredients are completely mixed before going to the feed bunks. Steers gain 2¼ lb. a day on this ration.

Expands Feedlot

Richardson Stock Farms, at the outskirts of Winnipeg, converted a beef barn into a feedlot for steers 3 years ago. The lot was expanded this summer and a new barn 285-ft. by 60-ft. was added to handle 500 feeders at a time. They are planning



In Richardson's expanded feedlot at Winnipeg, 5 pens hold 100 steers each



It may be the kidneys

Take Gin Pills to help increase the urinary flow and so relieve bladder and urinary irritations that are often the cause of back ache, tired logy feeling and disturbed rest.



More Than Half a Century

That's how long the Guide has been a part of the Canadian farm scene. So many things have changed in that time. New machines, new crop varieties, new breeding methods, new ways of doing just about everything, have made the farmer's job more and more complicated. Through all this, Country Guide has changed too, but has never altered its purpose, which is to keep the farmer informed of the important developments as they occur.

to market three lots of short-keep steers a year.

Manager George DePape says, "One problem we have is a shortage of yearlings that are uniform enough for our feedlot. To get around this we buy small groups of about 25 head of cattle each week, and sell the same number of finished steers. This means more time in buying, but we feel this way we can get the kind of cattle we want and also hedge on the price better than the man who buys and sells once or twice a year."

Richardson's will continue to buy average quality cattle at 700-800 lb. and self-feed them on a grain ration that is 75 per cent barley and the remainder oats and wheat screenings, with protein coming from either concentrate or peas. At 20 per cent protein, George likes the cracked peas when they are available from the mill. He told us, "I don't think wheat screenings are as good a buy now as they were a few years ago. With more men feeding them, the price has been forced up."

That's why George is feeding a high percentage of barley even though he buys much of it at 2 cents a lb. The steers get about 1 lb. of hay a day, and peak at 20 lb. of grain. On this ration, feed costs per lb. of gain are about 17 cents.



Abe Petkau and his son Dave feed pea silage as the main roughage for 300 steers

Switches to Yearlings

Farmers are moving to take advantage of the beef opportunities too. Abe Petkau who farms 325 acres at Morden has been in the beef business for years. He sees it as a good opportunity to market his own feed grains and also to make use of by-products which are available.

Two thousand tons of pea vines from the local cannery provide the roughage base for his finishing operation that sends 300 steers to market each summer.

Abe has fed calves for several years but now he is switching to yearlings. "I tried some yearlings last year," Abe says, "and they suited me better, because the older cattle go to market early, in June and July rather than in August and September when prices often slip."

This year Abe's lot holds 300 good quality yearlings that average just under 600 lb. With pea vines self-fed, grain limit-fed and 1½ lb. hay a day, these steers will gain about 1.7 lb. per day for the 300 days on feed. Last year the cattle gained 1 lb. for every 4.81 lb. of grain.

Grain feeding starts slowly and then peaks at 15 lb. a day during finishing periods. The average gains of 1.7 lb. are based on 8 years of figures that Abe keeps in a notebook in his pocket, and he'll gladly show you how he does it without any protein supplement at all. Questioned on this point, he said, "With cheaper forage like I have, I think it's better to plan for slower gains which take full advantage of roughage rather

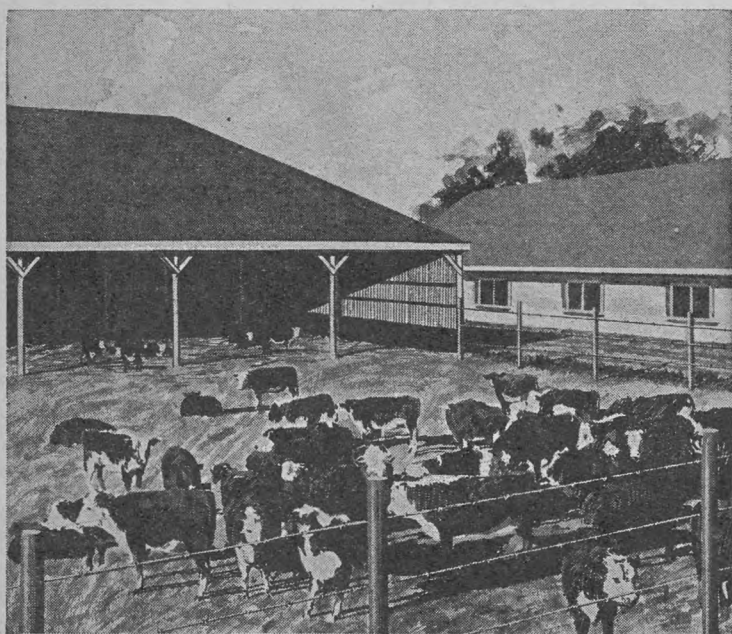
than try for the fast gains that mean feeding more grain."

Over the feeding period last year, Abe's steers ate an average of 8.2 lb. of grain and 40 lb. of pea silage a day. The grain ration is chiefly oats for the first 6 months, and then one-third barley and two-thirds oats at the finish.

The gain of 1.7 lb. a day is not high by most standards. But there is not too much wrong with beef gains that average out at 17 cents a lb. for feed costs. Of course, to follow this program you must be satisfied to keep your cattle for a longer time than the men who feed a lot of grain.

When calculating costs, Abe figures his own grain at market prices, because he has to know how the beef feeding unit performs as a separate operation from the grain farm. His crop production figures look good too. He fertilizes heavily, and uses good weed control to get 60 bu. of barley and 60 to 65 bu. of oats per acre. He sells his wheat and flax and uses the money to buy feed oats at the farm price of around 55 cents a bu.

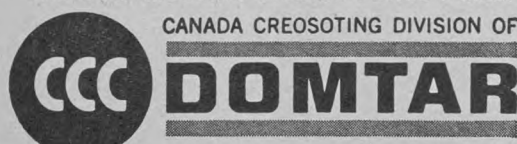
Abe Petkau is one farmer who has been taking advantage of every opportunity to make his feedlot produce quality beef and do it efficiently. Much of the expansion in Manitoba's beeflots is being carried out by large companies, but Abe Petkau is proving that the same methods that provide profits for the large firms will also provide profits for the individual farmer, if he is a good manager. ✓



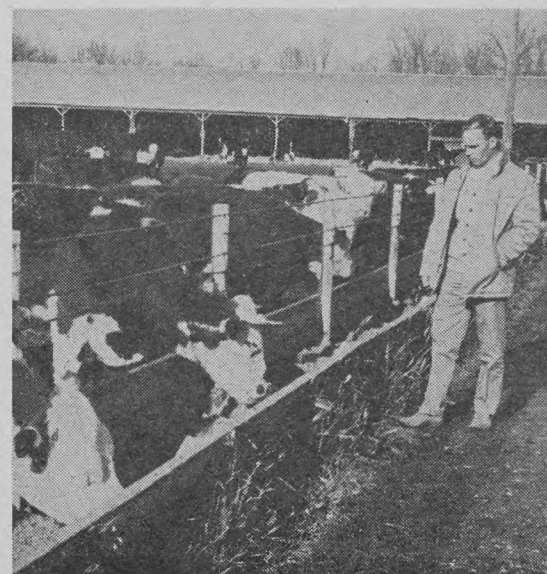
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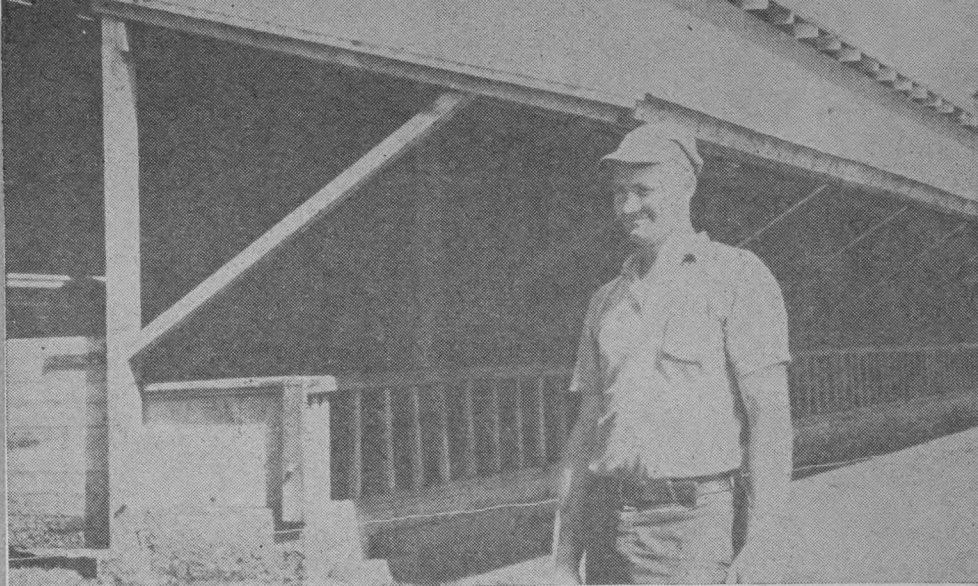
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DEALER

A New Loose Housing Design



[Guide photos

Colonel Moore in front of the storage feeder

This dairyman's new loafing barn has 6 sections, each with 14 free stalls. It is inexpensive, and cuts down on drafts and crowding

by CLIFF FAULKNER

Field Editor

TWO YEARS AGO last June a fire started in the hayloft of Colonel Moore near Chilliwack, B.C., and destroyed his stanchion barn. When everything got cleared away he found that the insurance would not cover the cost of building a new one, so he decided to look into loose housing. He took a trip across the border to see some of the layouts in Washington State and finally came up with a loafing barn and storage-feeder combination that he figured would best suit his needs. With the help of his neighbors, Colonel (not a military title) was able to build the two big units for a total cost of \$8,500.

The Moore layout could best be described as an *expansion* plan. Capacity could be doubled by just building a twin to Colonel's present 30-ft. by 158-ft. loafing barn. This unit is located at the north end of a broad concrete pad with its back to the prevailing wind. It is built in six sections, each containing 14 4-ft. by 8-ft. free stalls.

"Having closed sections cuts down on drafts blowing through," Colonel explained. "A single

alley down the middle can also get crowded when all the cows start to pile in."

On the center of the concrete is a 25-ft. by 132-ft. hay storage-feeder with a capacity of 225 tons. The feed mangers, which run along both sides of the big structure, are covered by broad roof sections that give good protection in wet, blowy weather. Access to the central storage section is through wide drive-in gates at each end. This double-capacity feeder was built to take care of any expansion of the 100-head Moore Ayrshire herd. There is ample space along the south edge of the concrete for the new loafing unit to handle these extra cows.

Another feed storage structure is a 28-ft. by 50-ft. roofed bunker silo which lies just east of the other buildings. In addition to the high gable-type roof to keep off the rain, the silage is protected by a black plastic cover which is held down with used auto tires.

On the west side of the square is a 32-ft. by 45-ft. wood-frame structure housing the 8-stall herringbone milking parlor, pipeline system, dairy water heater, bulk tank room and the farm's young stock. Grain for the 50 milkers and hay for the young stock is stored in a loft overhead. At milking time, grain is pushed into pipes leading to the feed boxes of each stall, 1 lb. of grain for every 3 lb. of milk each cow produces. Hay and silage is fed free choice.

"I give all my cows a pound or two of hay apiece, even in summer," Colonel told Country Guide. "It helps their digestion. Our grass is soft and succulent with a high-moisture content."

Water is supplied by an automatic float valve system. The float valve is attached to the valve

mechanism by a piece of fishing line. The mechanism itself is located in the bottom of the trough where it won't freeze up, and there is a floating electric heater.

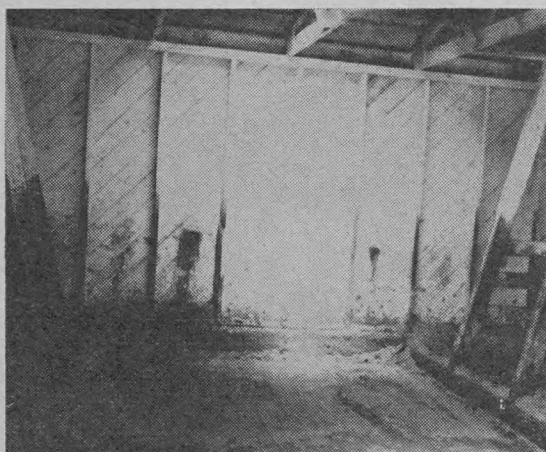
The Moore layout can be operated with a minimum of labor. Chores are handled by Colonel and his wife, Eva, or by their two sons, Bill, 15 and Dennis, who is 12.

"That's how we are able to take a holiday now and then," Mrs. Moore said. "The boys can do the milking."

Barns are cleaned with a front-end loader equipped with a king-size scoop that Colonel had especially built. The job used to be handled with a scraper, and all the manure was pushed into a pile. When he saw that the manure from each section was just enough for a large bucket, Colonel had one made. Now all he has to do is drive into a section and back out with his load. He plans to put in a tank so he can spray liquid manure on his land.

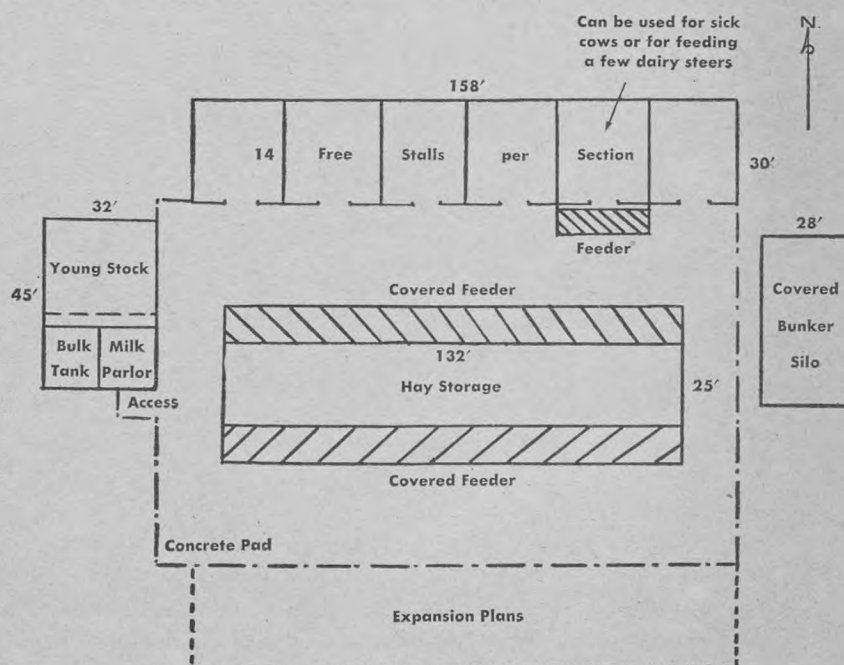
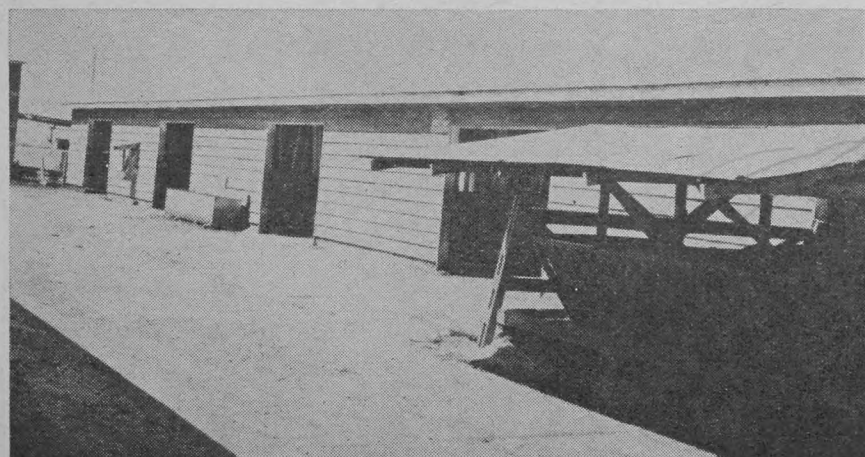
Sawdust is used for bedding because it stays in better. Head boards have been installed at the front end of each stall, 3½ feet off the floor. This cuts down on the cleaning job. Only about a foot of the floor area at the back of the stalls needs daily cleaning.

The Moore farm consists of 100 acres, 40 of which supplies all the hay and silage needed. The rest is strip grazed, using electric fencing. Colonel uses a recommended orchard grass mixture because a good deal of his land contains a peat-type soil which is not good for growing alfalfa. He buys all his grain. He does no irrigating, but spreads his manure and puts on a 6-30-15 commercial fertilizer at 150 lb. to the acre.



Newly cleaned free stall section is shown here

The loafing barn, showing special feeder section for dairy beef. Can also be used for sick cows





There is a leisurely pace at the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair on a Sunday morning

Royal Sunday



Even so, thousands of head must be fed —



—and watered



A fellow presents a good front for the judges



—but some are sure to get that caged-in feeling

IT'S ON WEEKDAYS that the public sees the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair in Toronto—with its big livestock and fruit and grain and flower and other myriad displays. Then, visitors can witness the drama of the judging ring, share the joy of the winners, the gloom of the losers—in fact, see agriculture put its best foot forward.

Field Editor Peter Lewington looked for another less-well-known part of the Royal—the Royal of the exhibitors, of feverish planning and last-minute preparations and sometimes of quiet relaxation too. He took his camera to the Royal on a Sunday.

By the way, this year's Royal will be held from November 12 to 20.



Spit and polish; horns shine like buttons and the hooves will glisten after a Sunday morning shoeshine



In preparation for the big day of showing, you suds 'em and you wash 'em from head to tail



With the chores done there's time for the inner man

Compact Layout for Beef Cattle Buildings

IF YOU HAD a chance to start all over again with a complete new farm layout, would you build the same type of buildings and place them exactly as you had them before? Chances are you would not. Most farmsteads grow a unit at a time, so that earlier buildings often do not fit in with the changing needs of the operation.

That is what Wilbert Stewart of Salmon Arm, B.C., found when a fire wiped out his old buildings. In 1959, Wilbert had changed from a dairy enterprise to purebred Herefords and feeder cattle. After the fire he decided he would save a lot of time and labor by tailoring his buildings to suit his new operation.

There is plenty of help available today for any farmer who has building problems so Wilbert went to see his local district agriculturist, Des Hazlette. Des called in George Calvert, the BCDA's extension engineer. Between the three of them they worked out a plan which would enable the purebreds to pretty well look after themselves, and would concentrate feeder cattle chores in one compact area.

Feeder grain (most of which is bought locally) is stored in a 30-ft. by 40-ft. granary that is made of laminated 2 x 4's. It has a capacity of 100 tons. There are eight bins in all. Five large bins—which are built right to the ground—are used for storing wheat, oats and barley. In the center of the building is a grinder with an overhead hopper. Then there are three raised chop bins for storing the ground feed. Grain is augered into the granary and delivered to storage bins by a swinging spout. It is augered to the grinder hopper as needed, and the ground grain is then augered into the chop bins above. From there it is taken by gravity flow to a 60-ft. covered grain feeder that runs out from the granary on a broad concrete pad.

On the eastern rim of the concrete is a 25-ft. by 60-ft. hay storage-feeder with a capacity of 3,300 bales. Hay thrown down into the feeder is protected from the weather by a wide overhang. Access to this unit is by a drive-in sliding door on the south end. Just east of this grain-hay feeder complex is a 30-ft. by 60-ft. bunker silo which holds 250 tons of corn silage. Made of treated planks and old railway ties, the silo has a concrete floor and a sliding feeder gate. The breeding cattle self-feed from the west end, but silage for the feeders is forked from the east end into a silage feeder.

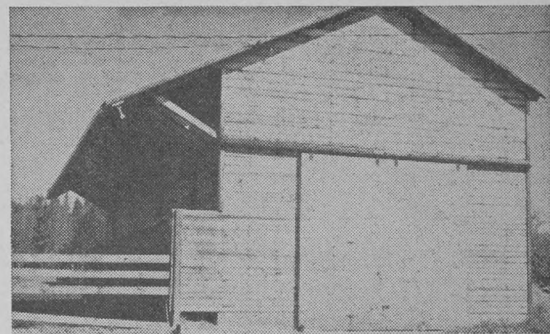
Beyond the silo is the loose-housing unit. This is a 30-ft. by 80-ft. woodframe structure, walled on the ends and one side and open to the east. Ten feet at each end is reserved for bedding storage.

Wilbert feeds out 50 to 60 head of beef for butcher Lloyd Askew of

Salmon Arm as well as the culls from his purebred herd. Newcomers go on a "break-in" ration of two-thirds oats and one-third barley until they get used to grain. This is fed in a covered feeder located west of the granary. Then the animals are put into the feedlot where they get a ration containing equal parts of oats, wheat and barley. The oat portion is gradually reduced until they are getting mostly wheat and barley. In addition to this, they are fed 8 lb. of corn silage per head per day, and alfalfa hay free-choice. At the peak of the feeding period they have a daily grain intake of about 15 lb. per head.

The 93-acre Stewart farm provides all the hay and pasture needed
(Please turn overleaf)

Hay storage-feeder. Note wide overhang and drive-in access door



Grain storage, motor shed and covered grain feeder

[Guide photos]

NEW!

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For baby pigs get the 50 cc bottle with free dose pump; costs only \$3.25 (less than 7c per dose). Neomix Pamine Scour Solution is also available in even more economical 16 and 160 oz. bottles.

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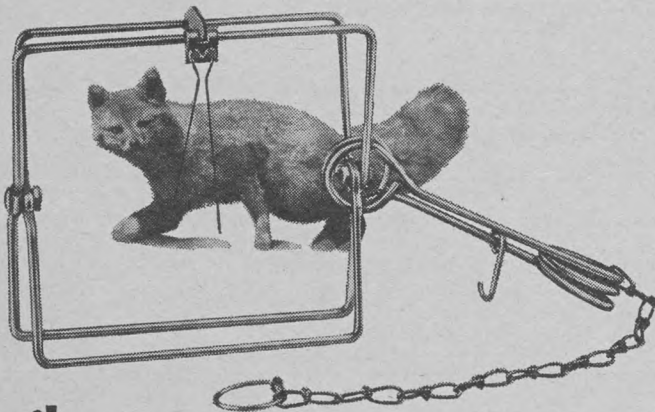


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ANIMAL TRAP COMPANY OF AMERICA
Niagara Falls, Ontario

and about 15 acres of corn for silage. Twenty-one acres are set aside for pasture, and this is strip grazed with the use of electric fencing. Wilbert is able to water his stock and sprinkler irrigate some of his land from a creek which runs through the farmyard. He spreads all of his manure on the land and also uses 16-20-0 and 0-20-0 at 200 lb. each per acre. This gives him a corn yield of about 10 tons to the

acre and an alfalfa yield of 4 tons in three cuttings. There is generally a surplus of hay which he sells off the farm.

Born at Ridgedale, Sask., Wilbert came to the Salmon Arm area with his parents when he was 7 years old. His present farm, where he lives with his wife Shirley and two young daughters, Berna and Leona, was purchased from his father in 1958.—C.V.F. V

Hogs

New Manure System for Old Hog Barns

HERE'S A SYSTEM of manure handling especially for hogmen who are converting old barns or updating modern ones. It provides easy handling of liquid manure, and you don't have to dig a trench 4 ft. wide along your present foundation.

This sloping concrete floor narrow gutter technique is being tried in some new hog buildings, but it doesn't give much storage capacity. Rather, it's a simple, low-cost way of installing a liquid manure system in one of your present buildings.

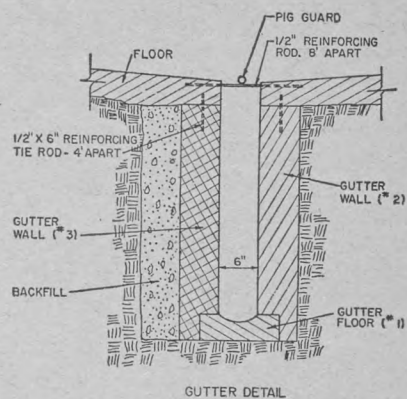
It has some other advantages too. Manure moves out of the building rapidly so the separation of liquids and solids is not a problem. Floor cleaning becomes an easy chore. A sprinkler system can be set to drip water on the pigs near the gutter in hot summer months. It is a low-cost method of handling manure.

Agricultural Engineer L. D. Van Fossen of Iowa State College of Agriculture says the deep narrow gutter systems that are being used successfully have the following construction features: (1) smooth concrete floors slope 1 inch per foot toward the gutter; (2) waterers are located within 2 feet of the gutter; (3) gutters are 6 inches wide and at least 30 inches deep; (4) the bottom of the gutters slope about 1/8 inch per foot toward the outlet which is usually a 6-inch sewer pipe; (5) gutter outlets are equipped with a removable plug. The manure accumulates until the gutter is full. Then the plug is pulled and the gutter "flushes"; (6) a 3/4 to 1 inch pipe is installed as a "pig guard" the length of the gutter to prevent small pigs from being pushed into the gutter.

Discharge can be into a lagoon or a holding pit.

Construction Procedure . . .

1. Dig a trench wide enough (at least 2 feet) for a man to work in.
2. Install the gutter outlet.
3. Build the forms for the 12-inch-wide concrete gutter floor (marked No. 1) 3 inches from one wall of the trench. The forms should slope 1/8 inch per foot toward the outlet. Pour and shape the gutter floor. A short section of 6-inch metal pipe can be used to shape the gutter bottom.
4. Build the inside form for the gutter wall (marked No. 2). The



earth trench wall makes the form for the other side of the gutter wall. Pour the wall. Install the 1/2-inch by 6-inch reinforcing rods 4 feet apart. These will tie the gutter wall to the floor. Remove the form boards after about 7 days in mild weather, longer in cold weather.

5. Build the inside and outside forms for the gutter wall (marked No. 3). Pour the concrete for the wall. Install the reinforcing tie rods. Remove the forms after the concrete has set.

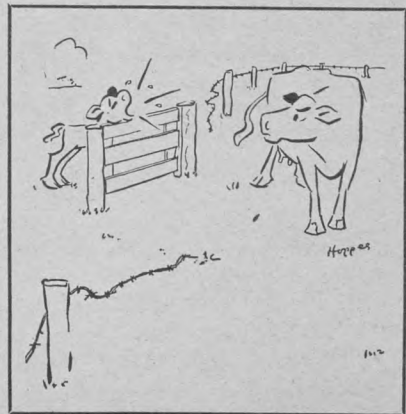
6. Backfill the trench, preferably with gravel.

7. Pour the concrete floors.

8. Before the concrete sets, push the 1/2-inch rods about 1 inch into the floors, 8 feet apart, to support the "pig guards."

9. Install the "pig guards."

This method of liquid manure handling is adaptable whether the manure is to be discharged into a lagoon or into a holding pit. The gutter holds only a few days' or at most about a week's production of manure. Use a submerged outlet into the lagoon to eliminate exposing the sewer pipe to freezing temperatures. V





The Farmer's Hybrid Hog Company has about 100 herds under contract. Boars and gilts are raised under the following provisions:

- Delivered price to the producer for female breeding stock is No. 2 butcher grade price plus 50 cents per cwt., plus \$15 per head.
- The company supplies boars without charge and retains control as to their use.
- The producer agrees to grow and care for the hogs and to supply all their requirements. He is prohibited from keeping any other swine.
- The producer must carry out the prescribed health program.
- For mature boars between 230 and 250 lb. the producer receives No. 2 butcher grade price plus 50 cents per cwt., plus \$14.

4,000 Meat-Type Boars a Year

Following an Iowa trip, Field Editor Peter Lewington reports why Canadians need to move smartly to stay ahead of U.S. hogmen in hog quality

THE FARMER'S HYBRID COMPANY annually selects 5,000 boars from 15,000 boar pigs born in 100 herds. From these it will ultimately sell 4,000 boars throughout eight mid-western states. Hog producers are finding these boars so satisfactory that 3 out of every 4 sales are now repeat orders.

This company was formed in 1933 when an extension director and a farmer teamed up to produce hybrid seed corn. Hog breeding began in 1940 and the first boars were sold 6 years later. The target still remains the same — to produce a top quality meat hog with a minimum of fat on a high corn ration.

Dr. Earl Lasley, Farmer's geneticist, admits "Those first hogs sold not because of their quality but simply because they were new. We are still living it down."

The hog research is concentrated on three farms in Iowa's Franklin County. Some 450 litters are born there a year. "TGE or transmissible gastro enteritis upset our test program once," says Dr. Lasley, "but now we could lose every pig on our three research farms and still only set the program back one year. We have the genetic material out there somewhere."

"Somewhere" includes about 100 production herds under contract. These herds must maintain high health and production standards — 11 were scuttled in 1964 for various health reasons. Evidence of virus pneumonia, brucellosis, leptospirosis or atrophic rhinitis in any herd means automatic rejection of breeding stock from it.

Dr. Lasley breaks the work down into five major areas: seedstock development, multiplication, sales, service and health. He is wary of the term hybrid and prefers to say he is developing new "breeds." The five new "breeds" have been developed from the following parent stock: Hampshire (meatiness), Poland China (stress tolerance), Landrace (wide type difference), Duroc (fast gains) and Yorkshire (prolificacy). It is interesting to note that while the Hampshire is included for meatiness, four of the five new breeds equal or excel the Hampshire for meatiness.

Dr. Lasley applies such intensive selection pressure that only one gilt in six is saved for breeding and only one boar out of 20.

He uses backfat probes. He evaluates test station data to measure such characteristics as

feed efficiency, days to market, lean and fat proportions, and loin eye area of litter mates. He also notes seasonal differences, and allows for them.

Three years of carcass data on spring gilts show these results:

Year	Length	Backfat	% Ham plus loin	% Lean content	Loin eye
1962	30.0	1.38	41.0	55.8	4.30
1963	29.6	1.33	41.7	57.6	4.36
1964	29.7	1.28	41.1	57.5	4.56

The best boars are then used in the multiplication herds and finally a few are selected and returned to a research herd for basic seedstock development.

Wilbur Chandler, president of Farmer's Hybrid, says, "We like to select boars for our customers on the basis of 3 years of records." Dr. Lasley adds, "We can do a far better job of selection for the farmer than he can ever do for himself."

Boars sell for \$185 (\$5 less for repeat customers). They are usually delivered at 7 months of age weighing about 260 lb. v



Dr. Earl Lasley is in charge of the breeding program which has produced five new "breeds"



These Hampshire sows contribute meatiness to the program; they are fed 4 pounds daily on concrete

[Guide photos

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Scientists Study Low-Butterfat Problem

HEAVY GRAIN feeding to dairy cows is becoming more popular but, along with higher milk production, it brings the problem of lower butterfat test.

To learn why butterfat tests drop off, University of Wisconsin dairy scientists have been pushing grain to dairy cows beyond the practical limits of commercial feeding.

They found that lower butterfat test which comes with high concentrate feeding can be partially remedied with common bicarbonate of soda. With 3 per cent sodium bicarbonate in the concentrate, butterfat heads up toward normal again. Researchers in other universities have reported this in the last couple of years, but the University of Wisconsin researchers are trying to learn how the reaction works and how practical it might be.

Feeding trials were exaggerated for experimental purposes. Scientists fed a 3:1 grain-hay ratio—30 lb. of pelleted concentrate and 10 lb. of hay. (Heavy grain feeders may feed no higher than a 1:1 proportion in a practical farm situation.) One group of cows got this ration for 8 weeks, another group got the ration with 3 per cent sodium bicarbonate for 8 weeks, and the third got sodium bicarbonate with the 3:1

ration for the last 4 weeks of the feeding trial.

Cows on the 3:1 ration showed a drop in butterfat test to 1.17 per cent. When bicarbonate was fed with the ration for 8 weeks, the fat test dropped to 2.73 per cent. Feeding bicarbonate with the ration for only 4 weeks brought fat tests up to 2.16 per cent.

The different groups of cows ate about 2½ lb. of feed per 100 lb. body weight — an intake about ½ lb. lower than on a normal ration. However, the feed had a higher portion of concentrate than a normal ration.

Researchers explained that cows overfed on grain tend to put on body fat rather than make butterfat. For some reason a heavy grain ration creates an acid condition in the stomach which depresses production of butterfat components. Bicarbonate of soda neutralizes this acid condition in the stomach and makes it more favorable for normal rumen activity.

Wisconsin dairy scientists aren't recommending that dairymen who are feeding heavy grain rations should start feeding bicarbonate of soda to keep fat tests up. However, they have learned more about this problem and may come up with a practical solution. V

New Milk Meter to Test Butterfat

A NEW METER called Milkoscope, not only measures the amount of milk given by each cow, but also collects samples of milk for butterfat testing at the same time. It was designed for use with pipeline milkers and was demonstrated at the University of Alberta recently.

Both the weighing and sampling operations are done automatically as milk passes through the meter. The main problem with pipeline milkers in the past has been the inconvenience of taking milk samples. Often the farmers had to by-pass the pipeline on test days, and milk directly into a pail.

Milkoscope was invented in Denmark and has been approved by the British Milk Marketing Board. It costs about \$80 and one Milkoscope is required for each milking unit in the barn. The meter can be cleaned without removing it from the pipeline. The meter tests were carried out by Dr. C. M. Grieve and his staff at the University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta. V

No Stilbestrol for Dairy Heifers

A WORD OF caution to dairymen who are thinking about feeding a hormone to heifers to put more

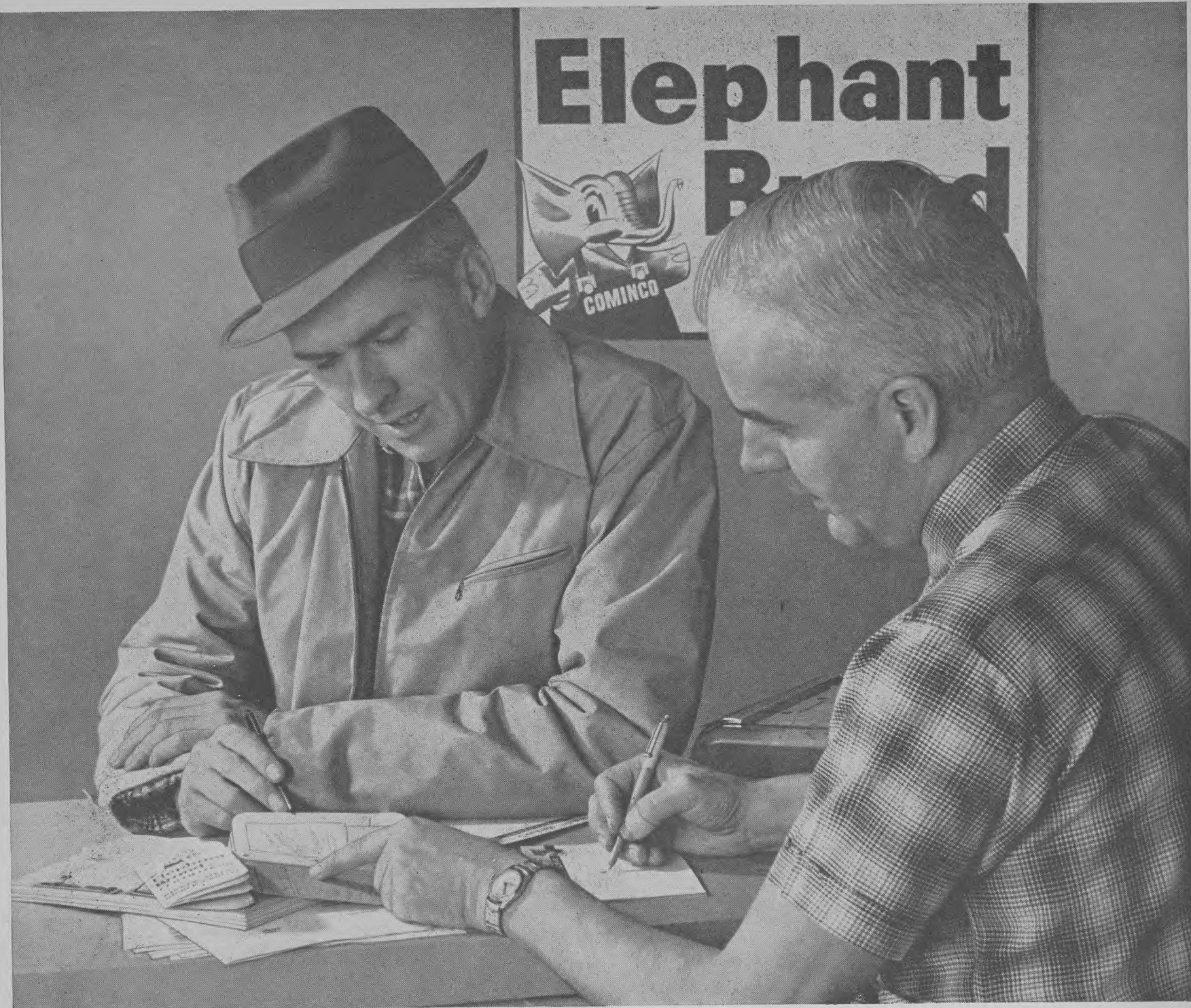
growth on them before first lactation! The latest word from dairy scientists at the University of Wisconsin is that this practice hasn't any practical value.

Holstein heifers fed diethylstilbestrol from 6 months old until calving time didn't make any improved weight gains and they didn't have any reproductive troubles as cattlemen sometimes expect. The only difference was that their calves averaged about 13 lb. lighter than normal. Diethylstilbestrol (stilbestrol) is a reproductive hormone used in beef fattening.

Dairy scientists who did the tests caution dairymen about thinking that the hormone can't be harmful. In their experiment, they fed 10 milligrams of stilbestrol daily, starting several months before heifers were bred. Starting after the animals become pregnant may cause problems.

The research results seem to indicate that feeding stilbestrol to dairy heifers isn't worthwhile. In fact, it may cut feed efficiency slightly. Dairy heifers on test during the first 15 months ate more roughage daily without putting on weight any faster. V

The average farm feeds about 100 rats each year. They eat up about \$400 each year and contaminate feed and food grain worth much more. V



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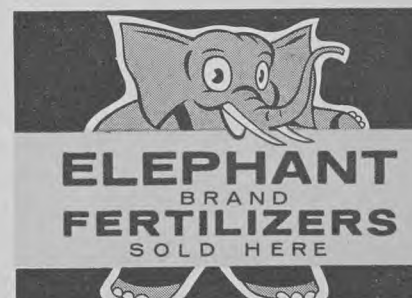
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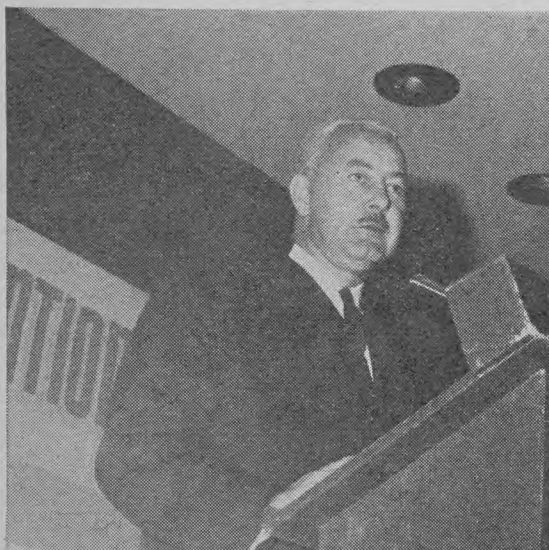
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[Guide photo]

Lorne Ballance gave the Canadian Hatchery Federation convention a startling look into the future of egg packaging

Eggs in Orbit

POULTRYMEN who attended the recent Canadian Hatchery Federation meetings got a short preview of space-age packaging.

Lorne Ballance, sales manager of the Dominion Box Company, introduced his talk on the future of egg packaging with the sounds and the pictures of a titan rocket being launched. From then on Ballance

was in orbit for some 30 minutes of shattering projections for earth-bound poultrymen: eggs in tubes, shelled eggs in plastic boiler bags, clear view egg cartons and eggs with promotional messages on them, colored eggs and eggs in aerosol cans.

"Today's spaceman," says Ballance, "is tomorrow's traveler. Tubes

of egg paste are already in the astronaut's locker. Packaging has to change to meet demands."

Before the way out ideas on packaging become reality they will have to be proved to be functional, reliable, economical, acceptable and adaptable.

It would be a rash man who would contend that none of Ballance's suggestions will appear on the supermarket shelf. However, in exploring so far beyond the consumer's ken, he has surely refuted the hoary contention that it is the consumer who continually demands more exotic packaging. Egg producers will have to see that they receive a fair return on their capital and labor. It would be a bleak day for the producers if the sophisticated slogan on the shell became worth more than the 2 ounces of protein-rich food within that shell.—P.L. ✓

Amino Acids Increase Protein Value

SOME DAY poultrymen may use poultry feeds in which the protein is carefully supplemented with amino acids to balance the amino acids in the natural protein. This will increase the efficiency of protein

utilization and lower the total protein requirements of the birds.

Various types of amino acids make up protein. "Most diets," says Dr. Hill, Department of Nutrition, OAC, "are not ideally balanced with the right amino acids. In many cases, animals consume an excess of protein in order to meet the need for a few or even one essential amino acid. Such excess protein is wasted as far as protein purposes are concerned and yields only a portion of its energy in useful form. The ideal solution would be to reduce the protein and supplement it with the right amounts of required amino acids."

One of the more difficult problems in supplementing amino acids is the lack of knowledge concerning amounts of these amino acids already available in feeds. Amino acids, especially, require delicate balancing in animal and poultry diets. Scientists are also still wondering about amino acids of dietary requirements. While all of the naturally occurring amino acids of dietary importance can be made in the laboratory, the production of these protein building blocks is still costly.

The first step in this development has already taken place. Methionine, one of the amino acids, has proved a valuable supplement to poultry diets based on soybean meal for some years. ✓

Poultry Use Tough and Damp Grain

IF YOU HAVE several bins of tough or damp grain in your poultry feed supplies, you may be better off to feed this first.

Nutritionally, this grain is as good as dry grain, according to the spokesmen of the Animal Science Department at the University of Manitoba. The only difference is in water content.

The extra moisture dilutes the relative concentration of nutrients, so the animals and birds tend to consume more total feed. There is no need to change proportions of grain in the ration combination, but simply to replace the dry grain requirement with tough or damp grain on a pound for pound basis.

However, if tough or damp grain becomes heated and moldy, it is less palatable. In this case, the grain should be gradually introduced into the diet so the poultry and animals can get accustomed to the change in color, odor and flavor. Turkey growers, particularly, must be careful when introducing moldy grain, since turkeys are quite sensitive to even slight changes in their diets. A better plan would be to feed damp and tough grain before molds develop. ✓

Cornell scientists have kept eggs fresh in the shell for over 2 years and still don't know what the limit is. The process involves special packaging under high vacuum. ✓

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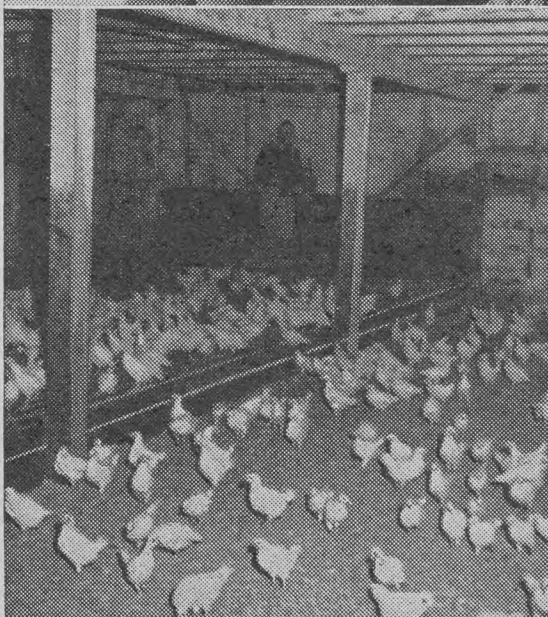
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P.E.I. Mans the Pumps

Irrigation, begun as an emergency measure, is likely to become a permanent part of P.E.I. horticulture

"WATER, WATER everywhere but not a drop for crops," would have been the view of the Ancient Mariner had he lived in Prince Edward Island this summer. The western parts of P.E.I. were hardest hit and vegetable growers turned to irrigation to supplement the 0.23 inch of rain that fell during July.

Was the purchase of irrigation equipment evidence of panic or was it a portent for the future? The consensus is heavily in favor of continuing irrigation.

Horace Willis of Kingston puts it this way, "If the irrigation system is not used again for years the purchase is justified in this one dry year; it is also good insurance for the future." Willis, who grows upwards of 300 acres in potatoes, pumped 1½ inches of water onto his fields each week, subsequently reducing this to 1 inch. A non-irrigated section was left for comparison and the difference in production was obvious. Willis calibrated his equipment so that he could put on the precise amount of water which he felt the crops required. Recent work by Dr. J. M. Fulton of the CDA Station at Harrow, Ont., showed that a good crop of early potatoes used 1 inch of water each week from late May to harvesting in early July.

Bernard Shea, of O'Leary, used a Massey-Ferguson 65 tractor to pump 350 gallons per minute onto 15 acres of carrots. Says Shea, "Most years, carrots will need irrigation in our area; next year we will locate our carrot acreage nearer to the brook so that it can all be irrigated."

George Wright of P.E.I.'s Frosted Foods, told me, "Our strawberries were heavily mulched and this offset the dry weather, but irrigation contributed to our two extra pickings this year. Irrigation has a very definite place. As farming becomes more specialized, we can't afford to take chances on the weather."

At Cornwall, P.E.I., Stanley Willis concentrates on market garden crops: "Irrigation is tremendous, without it we could have been out of business; the ground was so dry

without irrigation that the seeds couldn't germinate." Willis credits his irrigation equipment with saving the early potatoes, boosting the strawberry yield to 1,000 quarts per acre and allowing natural growth, rather than forced maturity, in his vegetable crops.—P.L. ✓

Water from P.E.I.'s Mill Valley River boosted the yield in Simmons and MacFarlane's Khatadin potatoes



[Guide photos]



Will the fields look smaller, tidier? Will you find yourself running those last few steps towards home?

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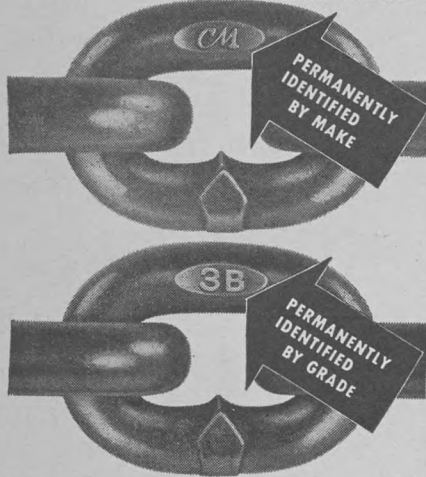
AIR CANADA



Research at CDA's Harrow, Ont., Station shows potatoes need 1 inch of water a week for a good crop

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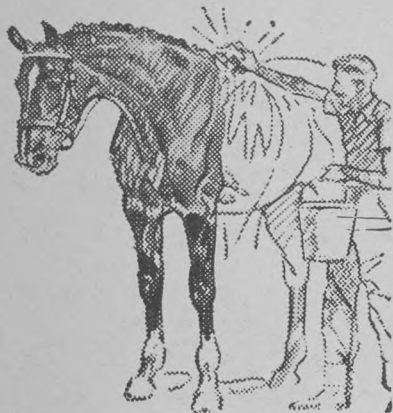
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Soils and Crops

Aerating Moist Grain

AFTER A DIFFICULT harvest season, many farm storage bins will contain feed grains that are either damp or tough. Because of the mechanics of air circulation within this damp grain, moisture condenses on the cool surface layers. This provides ideal circumstances for molds to start.

Aeration is a means of preventing this by moving natural, unheated air through the grain at a relatively slow rate, but fast enough to provide one to five complete changes of air in the storage per hour. S. H. Collins of the Department of Engineering Science, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont., explains how it works in a bulletin recently issued.

Without aeration, air in the outside layers of the damp grain cools in the winter and moves down through the grain forcing warm air up through the center of the pile. This warm air carries moisture to the surface where it condenses. Aeration draws cool air down through the entire pile, cooling it evenly.

Collins warns that aeration is not a method of drying and cannot be relied upon to save a crop that is more than 1 or 2 per cent above the safe moisture content for permanent storage.

In the usual aeration system air is drawn downward through the grain and is discharged directly to the outdoors. This method prevents condensation of moisture on the roof of the bin. However, this is not a problem if the rate of air flow is high and it is not necessary to reverse dryer fan to use it for aeration.

Aeration systems consist of a fan for exhausting the air and a combination of main and collector ducts that draw the air out of the grain. The ducts are arranged on a floor of the granary and may be made of perforated steel, of wire mesh over an open framework of wood, or inverted wooden troughs supported a few inches above the floor. The total open area of the ducts should be at least 20 times as large as the area of the fan opening. The cross section of the main duct should be twice the area of the fan opening and the side ducts may be reduced in proportion.

Aeration should be started as soon as the bin is half filled and should be continued steadily for 1 or 2 days. Depending upon the weather, the aerator may then be operated only when the air is 10 to 15 degrees below the temperature of the grain. However, if the moisture content of the grain is above 14 per cent the aerator should run continuously until the whole grain mass is down to 35 or 45 degrees F. Aeration is a slow process and will take weeks, not days. It should be continued until a thermometer inserted deep into the grain at various points indicates that the temperature is low enough or until a test shows that the grain is thoroughly dry.

With an aeration system you can choose the temperature at which you store your grain and make some adjustment of the moisture content. Aeration during warm dry weather will reduce moisture content while aeration of over-dried grain in damp, warm days will increase its moisture content. During the latter operation, the grain should be stirred slightly from the center because it will increase slightly in volume as it becomes damp and bin pressures may become dangerously high.

Aeration can also be used to increase the capacity of portable batch grain dryers. The hot grain, if it is dry enough, may be moved directly into a bin that is equipped with a good aeration system. An air flow of 1/25 cfm. per bu. is recommended for successful cooling. The fan should be operated continuously until the central grain temperature is down to 60 degrees F. This will probably take 2 weeks.

Be Sure Fall Fertilizing Pays

IF YOU ARE not sure that fall fertilizing will be a good practice on your farm, you should compare the double treatment of fall and spring fertilizer with that of a single treatment applied at seeding time. This is the advice of W. E. Johnson, soil specialist for the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture.

"Although it's nice to get some of the work done in the fall, the results often are not beneficial enough to show a profit," he said.

"Nitrogen alone is not usually enough to do the job in any case. Phosphate is also important for all crops. Lack of phosphate will result in lower yields and late maturity."

A broadcast treatment of nitrogen in the fall must be followed by 11-48-0 with the seed at 40 lb. per acre in the spring. The cost of these two treatments is over \$6 an acre plus operating costs.

Soils specialists with the Manitoba Department of Agriculture do not recommend the practice of fall fertilizing on light sandy loam or sandy soils because the nitrogen may leach down out of range of the germinating plants by spring. They also warn that on steeply sloping land the nitrogen might be eroded away during spring runoff.

However, on relatively level land heavier than light sandy loam, the practice makes sense, they say. Where fertilizer recommendations call for over 25 lb. of nitrogen per acre on cereal crops, the excess should be broadcast anyway or seedling damage may occur. This means that two operations will be necessary because phosphate and some nitrogen should be drilled in with the seed. The broadcast application is easier to do on dry fields in the fall, rather than under wet, muddy spring conditions.

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Hybrid Wheat— When?



Hybrid wheat test plots at Winnipeg, Man., 1965. One hybrid combination outyielded Manitou, the best hard wheat variety (center), by 50 per cent

**Scientists can almost smell success
in the drive for a higher yielding wheat**

by HAROLD DODDS
Field Editor

WILL HYBRID WHEAT turn out to be the manna that we think it will?

Dean L. H. Shebeski, University of Manitoba, is confident that we'll have the answer before 1967, and if it's yes, as he believes it will be, then we'll see a quick move into commercial production. Farmers who want increased wheat yields could be sowing hybrid wheat before the original target date of 1970.

Researchers are more optimistic now about the prospects of hybrid wheat because of encouraging results from experiments in both Canada and the United States. Yields from trial plots indicate that wheat growers will be able to reap the same kind of increased yields from hybrid wheat that corn growers get with hybrid corn.

Hybrid wheat has been the goal of plant breeders around the world for several years but the difficulties of cross-pollinating have hampered progress. Now Dean Shebeski, one of the country's top plant breeders, points to these significant accomplishments:

- In 1964, of 11 hybrid wheat combinations that were grown in Manitoba test plots, three hybrids outyielded Pembina significantly and the top one exceeded it by 31 per cent.

- In 1965, 16 of 17 hybrid combinations grown outyielded both Pembina and the new wheat Manitou. The best hybrid exceeded Manitou by 50 per cent in yield. Based on these 2 years of trials, Dean Shebeski feels that hybrids developed from our existing wheat varieties will outyield present varieties by 25 per cent.

- One limitation that has hampered hybrid breeding of wheat has been the low percentage of seed set. The highest seed set in University of Manitoba trials this year was 31 per cent. In other words, instead of a 40-bushel crop, a seed producer at this rate would get about 12 bushels of hybrid seed. This is not high enough to make the price of hybrid seed practical, but Dean Shebeski points out that working with small amounts of seed has not allowed them to try out various methods of improving seed set in the field. The project for the next 2 years is to



Dean L. H. Shebeski, University of Manitoba, is spearheading research work with hybrid wheat in Canada

improve seed set and he is quite confident this can be done.

He supported this optimism by producing several reports from Kansas and North Dakota which recorded over 50 per cent seed set. One test reported a high of 71 per cent. "It can be done," he repeated, "and if we can get our seed set up to the 50 per cent figure, the entire program should be practical enough for commercial production."

What can we look for if the hybrid wheat program moves ahead as Dean Shebeski sees it?

First of all, more expensive seed. Figured on the basis of a 50 per cent seed set, we could expect the price of hybrid seed to be about three times the present price (approx. \$9 bu.) mainly because of the additional time required to plant the crop according to a special pattern for best seed set. While it's not yet known for sure, farmers producing the new seed may have to plant the two wheats that make up the hybrid in alternate seed drill widths.

Next, a much bigger wheat crop. If every acre

was planted to hybrid wheat and this boosted yields 25 per cent, our billion-dollar wheat crop would grow to 1¼ billion dollars. However, this isn't likely to happen. Farmers may try this new wheat on their better land, and then look for 50 bushels per acre in the top wheat-growing areas. One hybrid combination in a test this year produced at the rate of 66 bushels per acre compared with Manitou at 44 bushels.

WHAT ABOUT QUALITY?

Dean Shebeski says there isn't any greater problem in getting good baking characteristics into the hybrid wheat than in getting them in a conventional variety. In fact, he feels we may have a better chance to select the genetic baking qualities of hybrid wheat than we do with present varieties. The reason: the plant breeder can choose parent varieties to produce wheat with the desired characteristics, and can change these to suit specific needs of the baking industry.

World interest in the hybrid program is high. Companies and universities in the U.S. are actively involved in this work. This past summer, two Russian plant breeders spent 2 months at the University of Manitoba gathering full details of the research work to take home to their scientists. This major wheat development will undoubtedly be a big factor in relieving a food shortage among many of the world's people.

The pace of development is certainly increasing. Starting with a few handfuls of seed resulting from hand pollination, researchers have increased the amount to a few pounds. This year they'll be back in Mexico growing a winter crop turning these pounds into bushels. Next summer their bushels will be tried out on more extensive field trials in all three prairie provinces.

Because pollination is essential to develop a hybrid wheat, varieties are now being screened not only for their yield and milling qualities, but also for their ability to produce and receive pollen. These are the key features under intensive study right now and researchers are more hopeful than usual as they work toward their goal in this bold plant breeding project.



Long Distance Magic

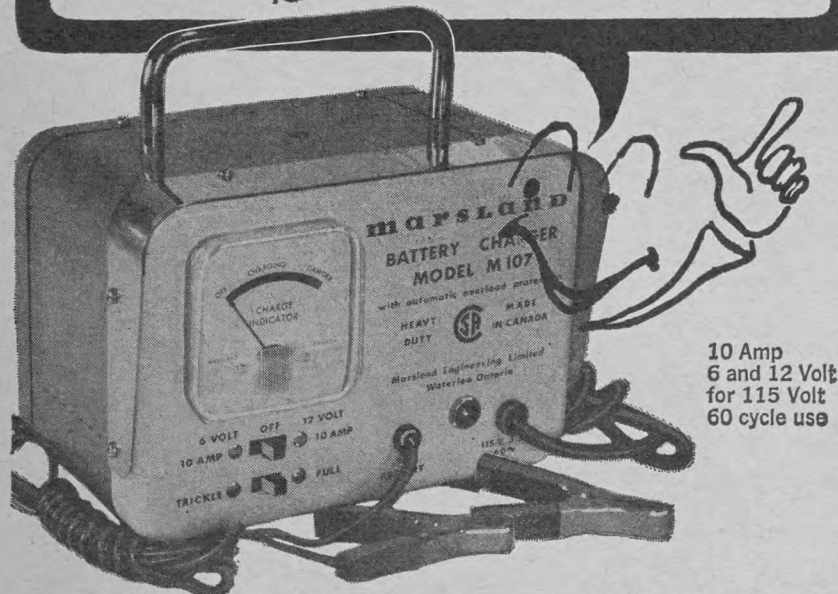
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Cattle on the Victor Kinsman farm in the Annapolis Valley are finished on haylage and corn silage stored in this silo



[Guide photo]

Hogs, Beef, Cash Crops

VICTOR KINSMAN farms 800 acres at Sheffield Mills in the Annapolis Valley of Nova Scotia. He finishes hogs and beef cattle, grows 44 acres of tobacco, 50 acres of rye and 75 acres of grain. This, by any yardstick, would be classified as a mixed farm; there is little doubt, however, that Kinsman is moving into specialized hog finishing.

Last year he finished 1,580 hogs (73.2 per cent A's). Since then he has built an extension to his finishing barn and will boost production to 2,500 hogs.

The hog barn is 220 ft. by 34 ft., and has a central alley. A barn cleaner powered by a 3 h.p. electric motor runs in the 16 by 12-in. gutters on either side of the

alley. The two rows of pens are 14 ft. deep and have an 8-in. slope to the gutters.

Kinsman is very satisfied with his new feed milling arrangements which are presently used to prepare 800 tons of feed annually. The hammermill is driven by a 15 h.p. electric motor and the mixer by a 5 h.p. motor. Scales ensure precise feed mixtures. For a grower ration, Kinsman mixes 1,000 lb. of barley, 600 lb. of wheat and 400 lb. of 36 per cent concentrate. His finishing ration is 1,200 lb. barley, 600 lb. wheat and 200 lb. of 36 per cent concentrate. Two tanks hold 130 tons of Western grain. More bulk bins and a feed conveyor will be added later.—P.L. V

Use these Rules for Credit

HERE ARE 10 rules for buying credit that farm management specialists with the Ontario Department of Agriculture recommend you use when you are planning to borrow money:

1. Borrow only for productive purposes. You should use borrowed funds primarily for purposes that will increase your net income.
2. Limit borrowing for unfamiliar enterprises. Test your ability to manage an enterprise before expanding it through the use of borrowed funds.
3. Use only the credit needed to operate the farm efficiently. Use borrowed funds where they will bring you the largest net income in the shortest time.
4. Keep debts in line with net worth. This is the basis of financial strength and stability. Debts normally do not vary with changes in value of assets.
5. Keep debts in line with probable income. Cash income must be sufficient for farm operating ex-

penses, replacing depreciable assets, family living expenses, and debt retirement.

6. Tailor the loan to repayment capacity. The length of term should correspond to the length of time to recover the borrowed capital, with a margin for safety. The repayment schedule should fit the flow of income from the invested loan.

7. Shop for a loan; select a dependable lender. Variations in loan terms are significant. Reputable lenders usually are more willing and able to make adjustments. Their costs and terms may be more reasonable.

8. Be businesslike, fair, and frank with your lender. Pay promptly. Discuss problems early. Do not conceal pertinent facts.

9. Study price trends. Estimate your ability to repay principal plus interest on a realistic, conservative basis.

10. Have adequate insurance for added risks. Using credit increases risks. There should be adequate property and liability insurance. Life insurance provides protection for your family. V

Here's the new long strong line of '66 Chevrolet Workpower Trucks



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Farm Building Guide

THE FOUR MAIN types of farm buildings are pole frame construction, rigid frame, arch rafter and conventional construction with stud walls and truss rafters, says Doug Thompson, of McMillan, Bloedel and Powell River Ltd.

He compares the costs of each for a 32-ft. by 60-ft. building. Pole frame construction is the least costly with prices of 95 cents per square foot for materials and \$1.28 per square foot for the completed building. Comparable costs for the rigid frame building are \$1.12 per square foot and \$1.51 per square foot erected. Arch rafter construction is priced at \$1.26 per square foot and \$1.61 erected. Costs for conventional construction are \$1.27 per square foot and \$1.56 erected.

Thompson says the new plywood dome-type buildings also appear to be satisfactory and cost about \$1.30 per square foot of floor area, erected.

Pole Frame

Thompson points out that pole frame construction, the cheapest

type, uses no concrete. Poles are set in the ground about 5 ft. deep and 12 ft. to 14 ft. apart. These poles are then clad with plywood and the poles provide both foundation and wall support.

Poles must be pressure treated with a preservative and are guaranteed to last for 30 years. This type is simple to build and requires no special carpentry skills. It is ideally suited for buildings with large open wall areas or large side doors. One, two or even all four walls may be left completely open without weakening the building. It can be used for livestock shelters, machinery storage and hay shelters. In hay shelters, all four walls are open and the poles support the roof only.

Pole frame buildings can also be lined and insulated for livestock housing.

Pole frame buildings have either clear span or posts 14 feet apart in both directions. Clear span buildings are more expensive but they are more versatile. A simple "W" type truss provides spans up to 40 feet.

Rigid Frame

The rigid frame is the newest of the four and is a Canadian design. "You will find them all over North America used for everything from poultry houses to churches," says Thompson.

It is a type of arch made up of four ordinary pieces of dimension lumber joined together with fir plywood gussets. Recently, designs with a straight side wall have been made available, but the sloping wall building is less expensive because it provides the most economic use of materials.

The straight-walled building provides more headroom at the wall and can be used as a two-storey building. Rigid frame buildings can be built on the farm because no gluing is necessary.

Arch Rafter

Thompson says the arch rafter type building using the curved laminated arch goes back 20 years and has proven the most versatile building for farm use.

Conventional Construction

With conventional construction, simple trusses made from 2 x 4's or 2 x 6's provide economical clear

spans up to 40 feet. Trusses, says Thompson, should be factory-made for economic and structural reasons since some trusses require gluing.

This type suits livestock buildings which are to be lined and insulated because the truss rafter provides ceiling joints at no extra cost. Its use is limited to single storey, low-ceiling applications.

A farm building is a long-term investment and so attention should be given to erecting a building that will remain useful throughout its life span. Even if initial costs are higher, the proper building can save money over its lifetime by saving labor and by being versatile. Conversely, in many cases a less expensive building will perform a particular function better than its more expensive counterpart and cost less at time of construction.

Thompson says agriculture is changing so rapidly it is difficult to erect a building that will still be useful in 20 years. One approach is to pay for the building over this period and write it off. Another is to build a versatile building with a clear span, self-supporting roof that can be changed from one use to another at minimum cost. V

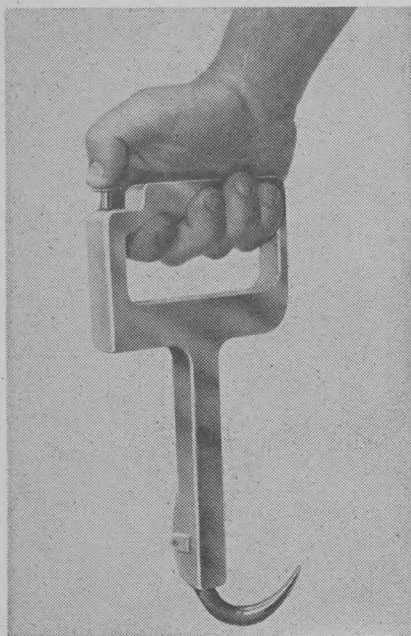


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CANADIAN IMPERIAL BANK OF COMMERCE

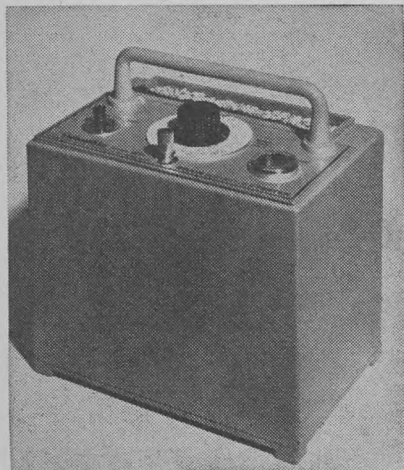
What's New

Push-Button Bale Hook



Here's a bale hook that has been designed to release from the bale with the push of a button. Once the bale is released the hook is returned to its original position ready for the next bale. Designed to provide trouble-free service under conditions of hard and constant use, this bale hook is intended to reduce the physical strain of bale handling. (Senften Behlen Company) (565) ✓

Moisture Tester

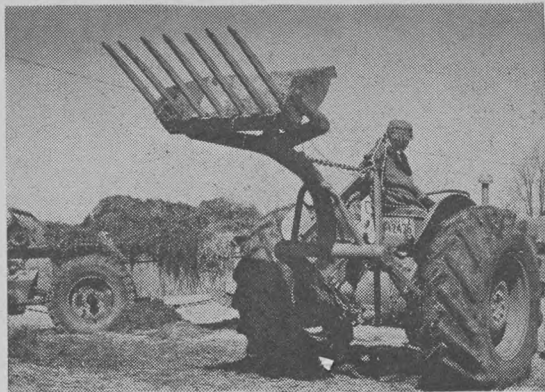


This portable moisture tester weighing only 5 lb. has been designed for use on farms. It is said to be capable of testing a grain sample in less than a minute. It operates from a 6-volt lantern-type battery and is designed to be calibrated directly from the local elevator's more expensive equipment.

Dial plates for all common types of grain are included; each dial plate is calibrated to read directly in per cent moisture. (Skuttle Manufacturing Company) (566) ✓

For further information about any item mentioned in "What's New," write to WHAT'S NEW, Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 21, Man. Please quote the key number that is shown at the end of each item.

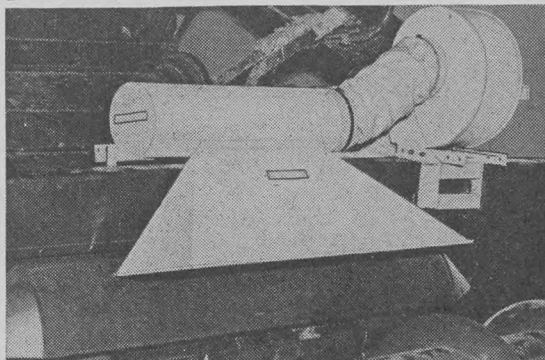
Loader Mounts on Three-Point Hitch



This three-point, rear-end hydraulic loader is designed and constructed especially for manure handling. The manufacturer points out several advantages resulting from this design: the operator has maximum visibility, rear loading gives the tractor maximum traction, less maneuvering time is required in loading and unloading the fork and material savings mean reduced cost. It is made to fit all tractors equipped with regular three-point hitch systems provided they have sufficient lifting power and radius in the lifting arms. (Forano) (567) ✓

Protects Operator from Combine Dust

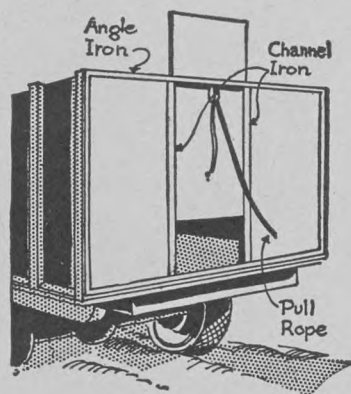
This dust pickup is designed to draw off more than 90 per cent of the dust and grain fuzz that normally boils up from the cutter bar area and direct it away from the operator and machine. The entire package consists of an intake scoop, blower assembly, universal mounting brackets, flexible hose, drive pulley and drive belt ready for installation on the combine.



This dust pickup is designed to pick up only dust, light chaff and occasional bits of straw. Grain will not pass through the device even when purposely tossed into the pickup.

The unit is designed to be installed in approximately 1 hour on most combines and may be driven from either the auger shaft or cylinder shaft. (Hyd'Row-Marker, Inc.) (568) ✓

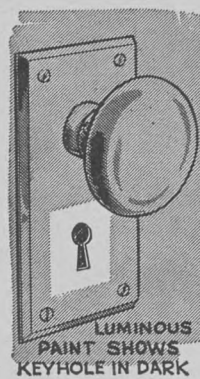
Workshop



Plywood Tail Gate for Small Stock

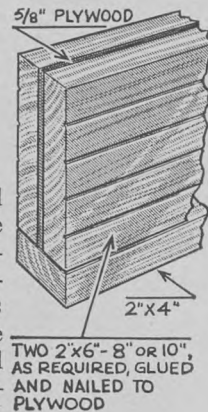
A tail gate for trucks carrying pigs or sheep can be made out of one sheet of waterproof glue Sheathing grade fir plywood, $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick, and a few feet of angle and channel iron. The plywood door slides up and down channel iron guides and can be controlled from the ground by a rope and pulley arrangement.

Although some units have welded metal framework joints it is possible that bolting or screwing the angle iron to the $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick plywood would give sufficient strength without welding the corners. ✓



Luminous Keyhole

To save time and to save the trouble of fumbling in the dark hunting for the keyhole, put a little luminous paint around it.—B.C., Calif. ✓



Laminated Beam

A "laminated beam" can be made from plywood and 2-inch stock as shown to give that "post and beam effect." —A.W., Alta. ✓

PLANKS SCORED TO SIMULATE LAMINATION

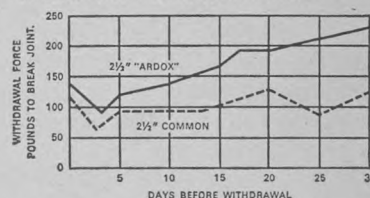
NUMBER 11 IN A SERIES

Let's chat
with
John Blakely

about
advantages
of the "spiral"
nail design

As you know the spiral nail was a development to increase the wire nail's holding power in wood fibres. How effective has it been? The man to ask, of course, is the man who has been using them. What he tells you will likely tie in with results we obtained in research involving the "Ardox" spiral nail.

We found that "Ardox" offers from 50 percent to 200 percent greater holding power depending upon the application and the nature of the wood. The graph below shows how much more force it took to break a joint fastened with a $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch "Ardox" spiral nail compared to one fastened with a $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch common nail.



"Ardox" spiral nails have three other advantages — because of the slimmer shank (which is made of tougher steel to resist bending) there is less wood splitting. For the same reason, "Ardox" nails drive with 20-30% less effort than smooth shank nails. The third advantage is that "Ardox" actually cost less than old fashioned smooth nails. They cost a little more per lb., but because there are more "Ardox" nails per lb., the cost per nail is about 5% lower.

When you add the advantages of less splitting and easier driving and lower cost per nail, it's not difficult to understand why they have become standard equipment where farm building is concerned.



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Illustrated by MANLY GELLER

THE BRIDGE

by EDITH MOSHER

HE DROVE TOO FAST. They were always telling him he drove too fast — like a bat out of you-know-where. That old wreck he called a car would fly to pieces one of these days. But don't worry, they said, they'd come and pick up the pieces; they'd be able to trail him by the oil she dribbled along the pavement.

This wasn't the first time his mother had heard all this, not the first time she'd watched the other teenagers crowding around him, kidding him with slangy, good-humored insults the moment he skidded to a stop by the gas pump outside Charley Murdock's general store.

He was out there now, slouched behind the wheel of his old Buick. Mary stood watching him through Charley Murdock's sagging screen door while she waited for the Saturday-night crowd to thin out at the grocery counter.

He saw her there. "Hey Mom! Why didn't you say you were coming over to the store? I'd have driven you over."

"It's all right, Blaine. I didn't plan on coming when you left, but after the rain stopped I decided I wanted some coffee — and some fresh air."

"Want me to drive you home?"

"No, thanks. I still need that fresh air. Don't be late, will you?"

His only answer was a two-fingered salute that ended by slapping back a rebellious lock of blond hair from his forehead in a gesture so reminiscent of his father Mary's heart squeezed tight in her chest, remembering.

Blaine at seventeen was almost too much Jeff: Jeff's easy grace and careless laugh; Jeff's wit and sparkle and breathtaking magnetism. And lately, Jeff's driving passion to outstrip everything on the road in a wild and irresponsible burst of speed, blighting her precarious tranquility with the vinegar-sharp taste of fear.

Blaine spoke to the jostling group around the gas pump. "You guys coming with me? Or don't you dare?"

"Sure." (They were a daring lot.) "Where to?"

"Clark's Corner. There's a shindig in the schoolhouse there."

"Clark's Corner! But that's ten miles. She won't hold together for ten miles, the way you drive!"

They reminded him of the last time they'd gone to Clark's Corner with him. "The battery fell right out in the road, and you tied it back in with baling twine. Who knows what might be loose tonight?"

He laughed. "I've never had a wreck yet, have I?"

They hooted their derision. "He's never had a wreck, he says!"

"Oh, brother! Show us a worse wreck!"

They kicked the old Buick scornfully in the fenders before they piled in. One of them, older than Blaine, said, "I smell trouble. Motor trouble, I think. We'll get there about the time the dance is over."

Blaine looked at his wrist watch. "We'll get there," he told them, "in exactly six minutes."

"Blaine — no — " In her mental struggle to acknowledge his nearly-grown status, Mary smothered her words. She knew what he'd say. "Mom, do you have to put on that moss-grown, mother-hen act? Do you want to make me look a kook in front of everybody?"

He wouldn't really drive that fast. He was kidding. He had to be. He hadn't forgotten . . . Surely, he hadn't forgotten.

It was hard, nevertheless, to concentrate on the grocery list, to make small talk with Charley Murdock about today's storm and tomorrow's forecast of sunny weather. The shortest route to Clark's Corner was along the River Road, and the bridge would be wet tonight. Slippery . . . like that other night . . .

BACK HOME, she dropped on the sofa, fighting the nervous tension that had been building up in her since Blaine had roared off in a shower of mud spatters. She would not sleep, not until he was safe at home. And he would be safe. It wouldn't—couldn't—happen again. She clung to that thought. This new speed craze; it wasn't the same as the other. This was just a phase, something he would outgrow, like model airplanes and ants in a jar of sand. It's a bridge he has to

cross, she told herself, a bridge between adolescence and manhood. A bridge . . . the word crawled, a caterpillar of fear, along the taut nerves at the back of her neck . . . that hated bridge on the River Road.

As always, her mind went back—ten years back—to another rainy night when her laughing, irrepressible Jeff had driven his souped-up Ford along the River Road with his small son on the seat beside him.

Seven-year-old Blaine, active and restless after a day indoors, had proposed that outing. ("Let's go for a ride, Daddy. Let's go for a ride in the rain.") And, because Mary had been so sure, so confident of their safe return, she refused their invitation to ride in the rain and sat there knitting. She would never know whose idea it had been, that wild race against a load of screaming teens in another crazy hot rod.

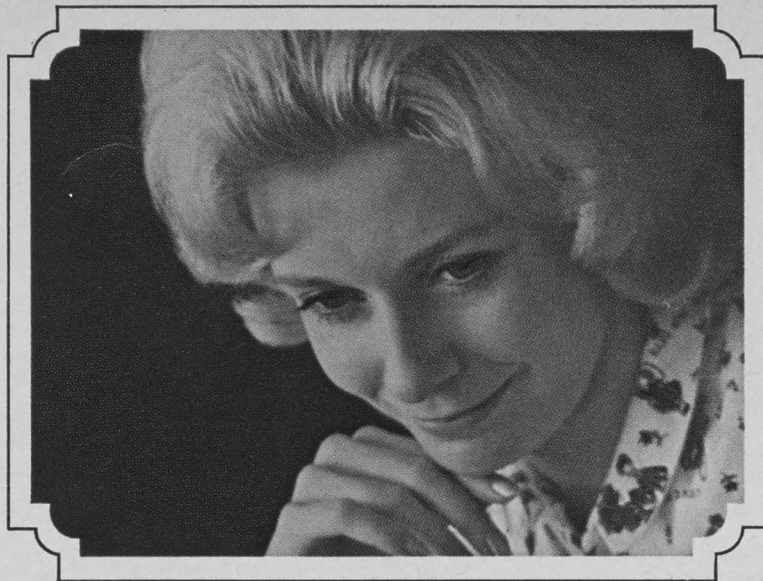
The race ended at the bridge. It also ended the carefree, happy part of Mary's life.

Jeff died three hours later in the county hospital. Died without having regained consciousness, without having spoken a word. But Blaine had lived.

In the dark days that followed, her small son became her one reason for living. Even then it had been Jeff who looked back at her from the shocked eyes of a bewildered little boy with a jagged scar on his left arm he would carry to his grave: a scar marking the place where doctors had repaired the torn artery that nearly took his life, too.

Mary never listened to a speeding car without reliving that night of black desolation; never could she look at the crooked scar on the arm of her handsome, growing son, without a painful wrenching of her heart. Now the thing she had feared for so long had happened. It had been bound to happen, and she could no more have stopped it than she could hope to stop the mid-summer rain that still dripped fitfully from the eaves beyond her window.

Blaine had a driver's license. He had a car—that raring-to-go old Buick he had bought with his very first earnings. And Blaine was Jeff's son. Perhaps he was even now roaring down that



Baking is a simple thing. Yet women who bake get three kinds of joy: ☺

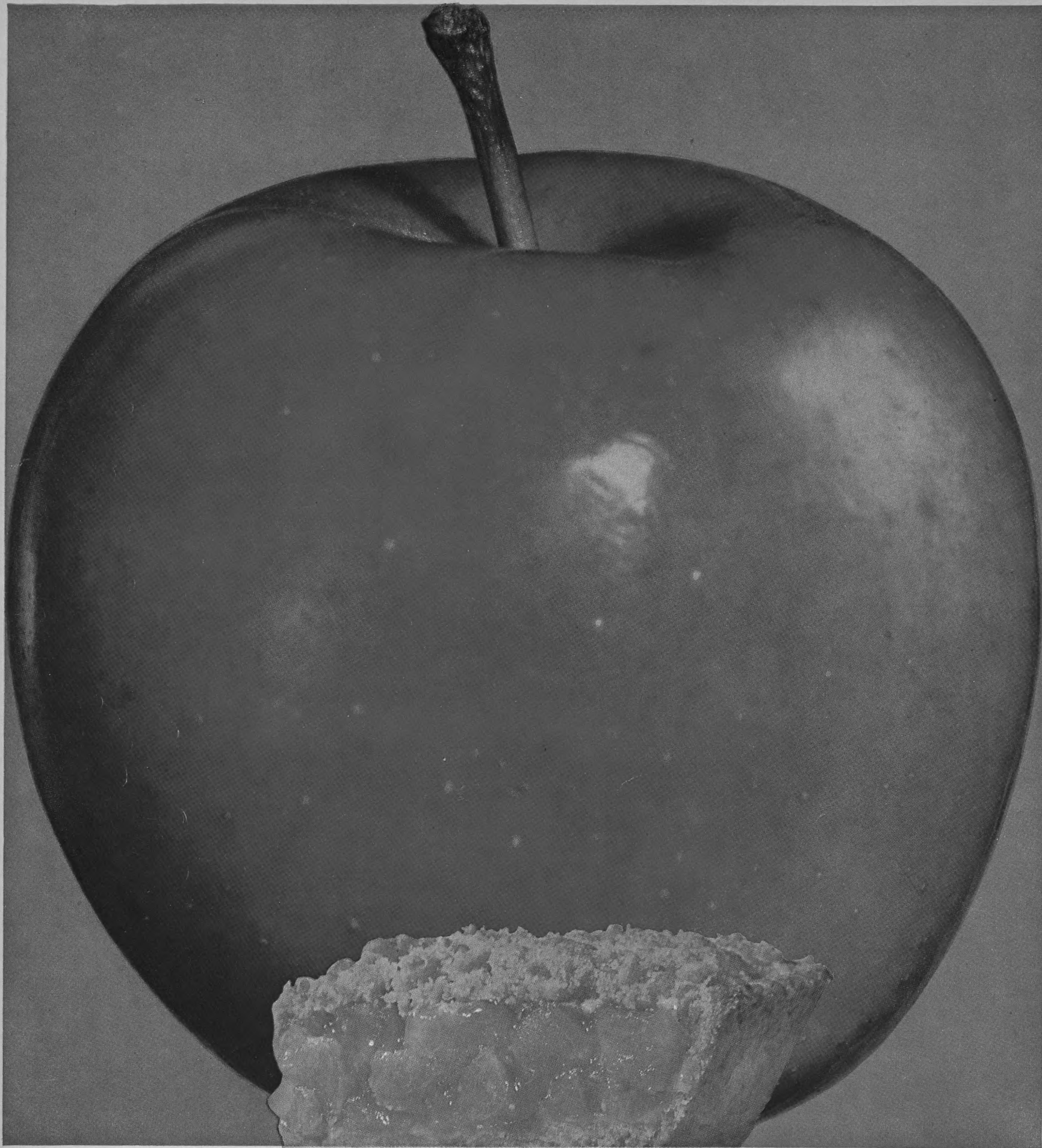
The joy of seeing how the family loves the good things you make. The pride when guests are frankly impressed. And a subtle, very feminine feeling . . . something to do with a womanly art, a caring about people, a homeyness. A fragrance in your kitchen. The special flavor and goodness that only fresh ingredients, blended by you and freshly baked, can ever have. If you haven't baked much lately, start with this new, tested Magic recipe.

MAGIC MOCHA *You'll need: 1½ cups once-sifted all purpose flour, 2 teaspoons Magic Baking Powder, ½ teaspoon baking soda, ½ teaspoon salt, ⅓ cup cocoa, 3 tablespoons Chase & Sanborn Instant Coffee, ⅔ cup Planter's Peanut Oil, 1 cup buttermilk, 1 teaspoon vanilla, 2 eggs, well beaten, 1⅓ cups granulated sugar.*

Grease 2, 8-inch layer cake pans; line bottoms with greased wax paper. Preheat oven to 350 degrees F. (moderate). Sift together into a bowl the flour, Magic Baking Powder, baking soda, salt, cocoa and instant coffee. Combine oil, buttermilk and vanilla; add all at once to dry ingredients. Blend then beat well. Gradually add sugar to beaten eggs; beat after each addition until light. Fold egg mixture into batter until combined. Turn batter into prepared pans. Bake in preheated oven 35 to 40 minutes. Cool 10 minutes on wire racks. Loosen cake edges; turn out onto racks, peel off paper and allow to cool completely before filling and frosting.

MOCHA FROSTING: *Cream ⅔ cup Blue Bonnet Margarine or butter. Combine and add 3 cups sifted icing sugar, 5 teaspoons cocoa and ⅛ teaspoon salt. Add ¼ cup hot strong coffee. Beat until very fluffy. Beat in ½ teaspoon vanilla. Show off your Magic touch!*





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CHEESE CRUMBLE APPLE PIE (No-Roll Pastry)

Pastry:	1 tbsp. baking powder
1 cup grated processed cheese	Filling:
½ cup soft butter	4 cups chopped apples (5-6 medium)
1½ cups Robin Hood Flour (Regular or Instant Blending)	¾ cup sugar
2 tbsp. sugar	½ tsp. cinnamon

Cream cheese and butter together. **Measure** flour (without sifting), sugar and baking powder onto sheet of waxed paper; stir well to blend. **Add** dry ingredients to creamed mixture, mixing well. Mixture will be crumbly. **Press** half the mixture into 8 or 9-inch pie plate to line bottom and sides (even with rim). **Combine** apples, sugar and cinnamon and fill pastry-lined pie plate. **Sprinkle** remaining crumb mixture over top. **Bake** at 375°F. for 30-40 minutes or until apples are tender.



(Continued from page 36)

same old River Road, singing as Jeff had sung, drunk with the joy of speed. Mary closed her burning eyes, forced tense nerves into a semblance of relaxation. She would lie here quietly until he came.

THROUGH THE mist of restless sleep Mary could still see the bridge. The broken rail, the splintered, twisted wreckage of the car were reflected on the white wall beyond the bed, just as they had been so indelibly seared on her vision in the brief moment it had taken her to cross the bridge in Doctor Dave Horton's car.

Doctor Dave was there to fetch her, as he had fetched her that other time. Only this time, what had he told her? Vainly she probed her memory. She was moving in a fog of unreality, reliving a nightmare scene that had happened to someone once before — a long time before. She was sure of only one thing: the white wall; the hospital smell. She knew this room. She had stood once before beside this same narrow bed looking down on this same figure lying so flat—so flat and still.

So unchanged, after ten years: the old doctor's arm supporting her . . . Doctor Dave brought Blaine into the world (why should she think of that now?); the same red-haired nurse, looking not a day older, floating, strangely, ethereally now, in her stiff white dress; the same high window. Only in the still figure on the bed was there a difference, a subtle, significant difference . . . Jeff — and yet — not Jeff. She leaned forward.

Then she saw his face. Wide mouth, not laughing now. Blond hair smoothed back, except for one wayward forelock. And his arm lying outside the blanket — his left arm, with that crooked scar.

Someone screamed. (Why should her throat be aching so?) The fog swirled and, through it, she was falling, falling through endless space, as the scene faded until nothing remained but his still face, and his arm with the familiar scar growing cold beneath her hand. The scream sounded again: "Blaine! Blaine!"

Someone (Doctor Dave?) was shaking her. A voice, loud, insistent, shouted in her ear. She struggled, fighting her tortured way back inch by inch through smothering grayness. Then, in a shocking blaze of white fluorescent brilliance, the fog rolled away.

"That's more like it!" Blaine's voice sounded exasperated. "What in the heck did you take? Sleeping pills, or something?"

He stood there in the flesh, thumbs hooked in his belt, blond forelock dangling. "That old Buick," he said, "that old creep! She just fell apart under me. Piled up in the ditch miles from nowhere, with a wheel off — and a lousy broken axle! D'you want to know how far I've walked? About halfway from Clark's Corner, that's how far!"

She staggered to her feet and flung her arms around him. He smelled of sweat and motor oil and gasoline. He smelled wonderful.

Then he was suddenly sober. "The guys hitched a ride and went to the

hop," he told her, "but I walked home. Mom! D'you realize how lucky I am? That old wheel might have let go on the bridge. I was doing eighty when we hit that bridge . . ."

She still held him, savoring the breathing warmth of him through his oil-stained shirt, conscious only that he was alive. Now a great trembling seized her, as the phrase echoed and re-echoed in her mind, "I was doing eighty when we hit that bridge . . ."

His voice continued, "All those kids jammed in," he was saying, "and you — Mom — if something had happened to me — you —" he swallowed huskily. "Boyl!" he finished, "was I shook up all the way home, thinking about it."

Suddenly through Mary's fear a great light began to break. Was this Blaine talking — Blaine the daredevil, Blaine who revelled in his title of Speed King? But, even as the new, bright light warmed her, the fog of her nightmare lingered, forcing her to seek assurance. "Blaine," she said, and her voice seemed to come from a great distance, "show me that scar on your arm."

"What gives?" Obediently he pushed back his sleeve and held out his arm, warm and dusted with fine blond hairs, for her inspection. She had always avoided looking squarely at the disfiguring mark. Now she brushed her fingers across it.

"I don't get it. I come and find you having a whale of a nightmare. Then you go all mushy on me. Now you gotta look at that old scar!" He shook his head. "Woman, right now I crave pie, not third rate corn!" He crossed to the kitchen and yanked open the refrigerator door.

What could she say? How could she tell him that moments before, in the "whale of a nightmare" that came so close to tragic reality, she had touched that same arm and found it cold — and dead.

She strove to control the inner shaking that persisted, strove to keep her voice light. She said, "Just wanted to be sure you're really you."

HE SPOKE from behind the open refrigerator door. He was off on a new track already, his mind working in rhythm with his jaws. "I'm going after the Department of Highways to get rid of that dangerous old bridge," he said. "With a good culvert out there, and the curve straightened out, the road widened . . ." He bit into his pie and gestured with a glass of milk. "Man! What a drag strip that would make!"

He saw her stricken face. The milk went down at a gulp. "Now, don't go into a flap. I didn't say I'm going to race there or anywhere. I wouldn't drag that old heap of mine with a chain, not after tonight. But some of the guys—born in 'em to speed, you know. They'll drag, anyway. And if we got the River Road fixed, and someone like me — who's had the behoosis scared out of him — to sort of stick around with 'em . . . Well, it'd be a lot safer than out on the highway."

He stopped speaking, and the echo of his words mingled in Mary's heart with the soft patter of the summer rain that was still trickling down the outside of the window. Louder than

the rain, louder than the echo of Blaine's words, was the singing somewhere deep inside her. For the first time in months, her corroding fear was gone. It would come back sometimes, she knew, because Blaine had inherited a craze for speed (his legacy from Jeff). But after tonight it would never be quite so bad again.

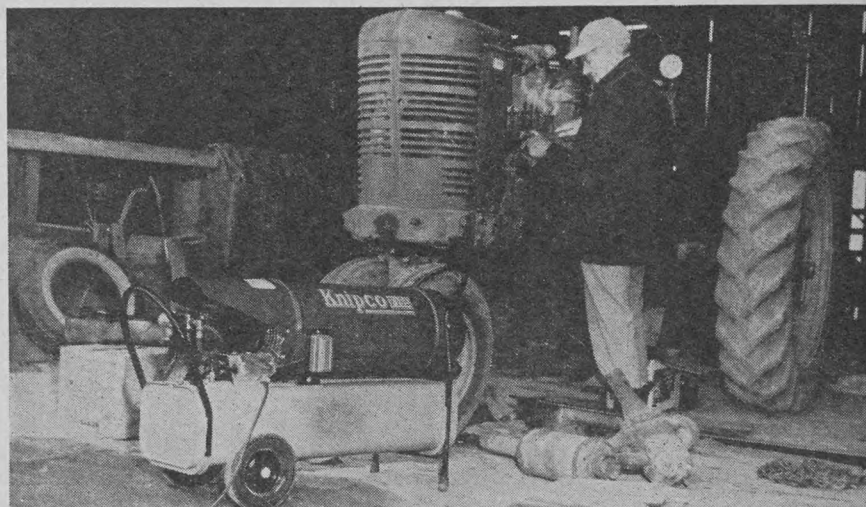
For, unlike Jeff, to whom tonight's narrow escape would have represented a challenge that would have sent him back again, laughing, to try to beat his record across the bridge, Blaine, to use his own terms, had been "shook up" by the experience.

Blaine, standing here with a moustache of milk on his upper lip and a mouthful of pie, had, at eighteen, passed a milestone in maturity his father had never reached.

This knowledge came blindingly to Mary, and her words trembled out of her new happiness, "Blaine — you've crossed that bridge!"

He grinned, missing her meaning. "Fool's luck, Mom," he said. Then, dismissing the subject along with the pie, he wiped a crumb from his chin and looked at his watch. "Woman," he said sternly, "it's past midnight. We should hit the sack." V

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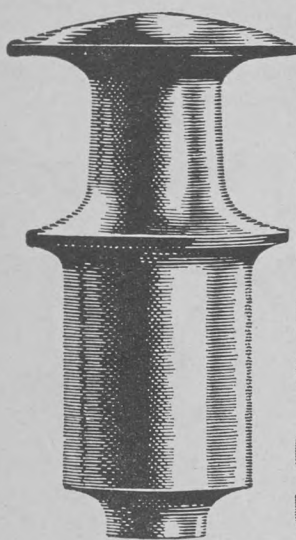
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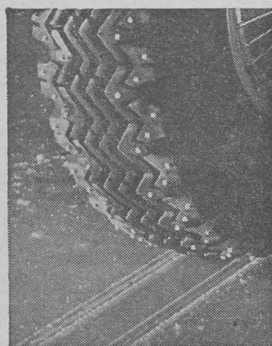
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News Highlights

A deficiency payment of 4.3 cents per dozen for eggs will be paid by the federal government for eggs marketed in the support year ended September 30, 1965. This means the producer with 500 hens will get about \$172.

Ontario's proposed new milk marketing plan which was passed at the last session of the legislature may be proclaimed in November, says Minister of Agriculture Hon. W. A. Stewart. He said this would mean that secondary milk prices to fluid shippers could soon be brought more in line with established manufacturing prices. He also said there must be a national dairy commission to provide for a long term policy for the dairy industry.

Purebred dairy cows produce more milk than grade animals of the same breeds. This is indicated in figures recently released by the United States Dairy Association.

The progeny of the test matings of the 15 young Holstein bulls bought in Canada last spring by the Milk Marketing Board of Great Britain will be eligible for registration in the British Friesian Society. Each sire is being bred to 200 registered purebred and 200 unregistered Friesians. The resulting progeny will be tested for milk production and beefing quality before a decision is made as to the bulls' further use.

The structure of Ontario's dairy farm organizations is changing in line with new marketing goals and the purposes of the new Ontario Milk Marketing Board. A county-wide organization embracing all county milk producers has been set up in Northumberland County. With its 9-man committee, elected at a public meeting at Warkworth, it is the first such organization in the province to include fluid milk shippers, concentrated milk shippers and cheese milk producers. Producers of each of these three commodities have been maintaining their own separate local organizations throughout the province.

Wood producers and tree farmers in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are trying to get organized to strengthen their bargaining power and get higher prices for the pulpwood they produce. A publication of the Canadian Tree Farmers' Association says wood cut on government land costs far more than average prices paid the private woodlot owner. As a result, wood producer groups in the four provinces are seeking ways to amalgamate or to form an interprovincial tree farmers' association.

A special 8-week short course for farm laborers, the first of its type in Canada, is under way in Manitoba. It is intended to train farm youth in modern farming techniques so they can serve as competent farm hired help and eventually become qualified farm managers. The course is sponsored by the Manitoba Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the National Em-

ployment Service, the Manitoba Department of Education, and the Canada Department of Labor. Applicants between the ages of 17 and 40 years of age with grade eight education or better should apply through National Employment Service offices. Accepted students living away from home may be eligible for Department of Labor weekly training allowances of \$17 for a single man or up to \$50 for a married man with children.

CALL FOR NEW PESTICIDES POLICIES

Canada's minister of agriculture has hinted he is ready to re-examine the need for a so-called zero tolerance level in food. New detection techniques have been steadily making this zero level smaller and smaller, but he added that this means chemicals can be used in the food industry with greater accuracy and greater safety than ever before.

Hon. Harry Hays, speaking at the annual meeting of the Canadian Agricultural Chemicals Association, referred to the recent report of a Pesticide Residue Committee in the United States which said that registration should be refused any pesticide known to be too hazardous for a particular use. It spoke of two levels of residues—negligible residue and permissible residue. It recommended that the terms "no residue" or "zero tolerance" be dropped from control legislation but that no registration be granted any pesticide which might leave a residue unless the residue is negligible or is not more than a permissible level established by the Food and Drug Administration.

He added that while the responsibility for regulating the distribution, the use, or the user of pesticides, and for making recommendations to farmers, lies with the provinces, he felt that federal and provincial activities are closely coordinated. British Columbia, Manitoba, and Ontario have control legislation in effect while the other provinces are now considering it.

He added that he felt new policies must be worked out to give more effective field testing of pesticides, to establish the best possible commercial mixtures and methods of use, and the possible hazards under practical conditions of use. He pointed to expanded research work by his own department.



"Since we were computerizing the combine anyway we figured we'd go all the way!"

"FAME" Report Presents Few Surprises

WHEN THE AFFAIRS of FAME became sufficiently disquieting, Country Guide called editorially for an inquiry under the provisions of the Public Inquiries Act.

The Ontario government initiated such an inquiry and hearings were held during the months of May and June. Commissioner Campbell Grant submitted his findings dated August 19 and they were released to the press on October 21.

The report reveals very little of a startling nature and it makes no recommendations. Its chief values lie in the vindication of other farm organizations and the expressed endorsement of properly conducted co-operative marketing.

At one time there were very real dangers that other Ontario farm organizations and the principles of co-operative marketing would be debased by the failure of FAME.

Following are some of the findings which appear in the Commissioner's report:

The purchase of the shares of the F. W. Fearman Company was a completely unsound business undertaking.

The purchase displayed a complete bankruptcy of business ability on the part of the majority of the Board of Directors.

The cost of selling shares and debentures was grossly excessive. The security of debentures was misrepresented. Directors' meetings involved unwarranted expenditures.

Charles McInnis must be held primarily to blame for the mistakes and irregularities.

With the exception of a few directors, the Board exercised no judgment but blindly followed the dictates of McInnis. McInnis dissociated himself from anyone giving advice contrary to his ambitions.

John Troy of Troy and Stalder deluded FAME with an unrealistic prophesy of extensive profits. Troy was kept on the FAME payroll long

after his services should have been dispensed with.

It is unfortunate that the few directors who saw the folly of the situation did not take more forceful steps to forestall the purchase of the Fearman shares.

Even if funds had been available the Fearman business could not have been carried on successfully.

If further debentures had been sold the eventual loss would have been much greater.

FAME would have to acquire up-

wards of \$3 million in order to resume control of Fearman's.

The conduct of FAME's affairs contravenes the Corporation Act. The officers of FAME alienated the good will of other farm organizations.

The next and probable final moves in the FAME affair may include legal action by misled investors and a decision from Ontario government with regard to any monetary assistance. For the 13,000 investors, the crucial question of salvaging any of their money remains unanswered.—P.L. V

MUST HELP FARMER

In the old problem of costs versus income, the balance is tilting against the farmer with costs rising more rapidly than prices of farm products. This is the view of A. M. Runciman, who told delegates to the Canadian Agricultural Chemicals Association annual meeting that the problem is particularly serious for wheat farmers who sell on the world market at world prices but must buy their requirements on a protected market. He said that real problems occur as farmers buy more inputs like chemicals and improved equipment and fertilizers. The farmer can't buy Japanese-priced shirts, U.S.-priced cars or hard goods produced by non-union labor.

Runciman, who is president of United Grain Growers Ltd., said, that in this situation, a prairie wheat grower needs about 1,280 acres of land to make a labor income. By 1975 the optimum size might be 1,500 acres.

He said that government, through its help to organized labor and inefficient companies and industries, is helping create the problem for the small-acreage wheat farmer, who, at 1965 prices and a normal year of production, just can't make out.

"Personally I think that we want to preserve the type of rural life we now have," he said. He added that we need a fundamental belief that all persons have a right to a minimum wage, and that includes farmers. How can this goal be reached? Let's suggest, for example, a minimum labor income for farmers of \$3,000 per year, he said. The next thing is to protect the farmer from the effects of increasing costs of capital inputs and consumer goods. If we agree that a farmer merits a minimum labor income, said Runciman, one of the following two

choices must be made, he said: (1) farmers must be allowed to buy all goods on the basis of world prices (remember he sells on that basis) or (2) the farmer must be paid wheat prices that match the extent government is causing this problem. Two-price wheat, for example, may be one solution. V

FARM TRADE TOUR

The first trade mission of its kind, comprised of 10 Ontario farmers, has visited the United Kingdom under the sponsorship of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. Mission leader, Ev Biggs, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, pointed out that for too long the U.K. market has been used as an outlet for surpluses, and that farmers have not developed the full potential of that market. This delegation consisted of farm leaders who gained valuable knowledge when discussing prices and planning needed in producing food for specific markets. V



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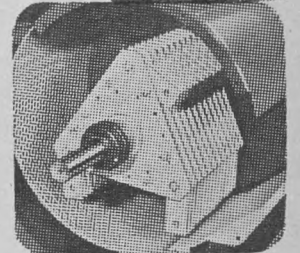
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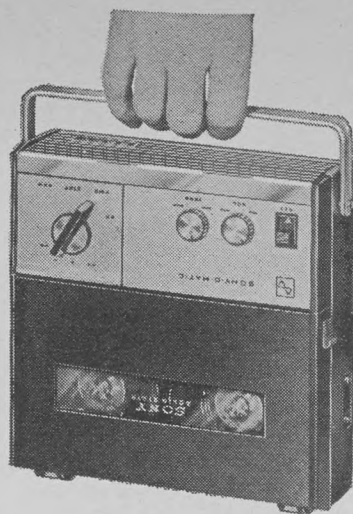
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In another of its taped interviews with members and customers about future farm and business policies, United Grain Growers talks this month with Walter Van De Walle of Legal, Alberta. Mr. Van De Walle, in his own words, tells us the role he plays in Company affairs and gives us his ideas for improving Company business. Whether or not you agree with his statements, they are all worth reading.



“If the farmer is given the opportunity to earn a reasonable living, he'll go out and earn it.”

says Walter Van De Walle, Legal, Alberta.



Farm Policies

U.G.G.: Mr. Van De Walle, do you get any advantage from U.G.G. being owned by farmers?

VAN DE WALLE: Yes. We have our Locals. We pass resolutions at the Local level, and then this is discussed at our Annual Meeting each year. I think that because farmers have a say in their Company and because it's owned by farmers, it has quite a bearing on what the policies of the Company actually are.

U.G.G.: Do you notice any difference between U.G.G. policies and those of other companies and organizations?

VAN DE WALLE: I think that the policies that actually exist are much more to the liking of the farmer. They're actually a lot more what the farmer wants. For example, I think farmers want a complete service . . . I'm thinking of fertilizer and farm supplies . . . where he hauls his grain. And, I think because of resolutions passed by the farmers at the local level, the Grain Growers have got into various businesses that directly benefit the farmer.

U.G.G.: Are there any new policies U.G.G. should take up?

VAN DE WALLE: Well, right off the spur of the moment, I can't think of any. I think that the Grain Growers, possibly more than any other organization, lead the farm movement. I think they're placing the problems of the farmer, or the plight of the farmer, before the government — possibly as effectively as some of our politicians are doing this. Remember the West has just a handful of M.P.'s compared to the rest of Canada and very often agriculture is sort of overlooked. That's why a good farm organization is important.

U.G.G.: What should U.G.G. be urging on the Federal Government at this time?

VAN DE WALLE: We speak about the price squeeze. The cost of production is climbing and we're having a difficult time to increase our revenue on the farm. It's an overall policy that the government needs. The farmer, I think, needs more revenue to offset his increasing costs of production. We go out to buy a piece of machinery — it's up. Yet when we go to sell a bushel of grain, it has still the same price level as a year ago — or lower.

U.G.G.: Well, you say U.G.G. can supplement the small number of prairie M.P.'s in Ottawa. What should they be urging on Ottawa to help with the price squeeze? Would you recommend acreage payments?

VAN DE WALLE: I don't think that an acreage payment itself is necessarily the answer. I just can't believe two or three hundred dollars is going to solve the problems of the farmers of Western Canada. I think we need an overall long-term policy that's going to increase the net revenue of the farmer.

U.G.G.: You believe Ottawa should work on boosting net earnings not handouts?

VAN DE WALLE: Yes, I don't think getting an emergency handout ever solved anything. It may be a sort of stopgap measure for a few weeks or possibly a few months. But there has to be a basic overall plan, a policy for agriculture. I think if the farmer is given the opportunity to earn a reasonable living, he'll go out and earn it. Right now we don't

have enough say. When we go out to buy, we have to pay whatever the price is . . . and that price is often protected. Yet when we go to sell our products, we end up at the short end of the stick.

U.G.G.: Is there any advantage to having U.G.G. operate in all three prairie provinces instead of just one province?

VAN DE WALLE: With establishments in all three provinces, they represent a larger cross-section of farmers. I don't think farmers are that much different in each province even though the farming population does vary from one province to another, and some of the problems are slightly different. The basic problems would be the same. We should be together. Through U.G.G. we speak with one voice.

Business Policy

U.G.G.: Let's look at the way U.G.G. operates its elevator business. Do you know of any new enterprises or new products U.G.G. should be adding?

VAN DE WALLE: No . . . well, as far as the farm supplies go, particularly the feed business, I think there is always a need for improvement. This might be more important than expanding them any further.

U.G.G.: Would you make a resolution at the Local Board on a matter like this?

VAN DE WALLE: Yes . . . where a Local feels there is a need for an improvement, a resolution is passed at the Local Board and then the Delegate presents it at the Annual Meeting. And, of course, it's discussed there and depending upon what happens to the resolution, whether it carries or not . . . this acts as a guide to the directors as to what policy should be.

U.G.G.: What sort of improvement do you look for in the feeds?

VAN DE WALLE: I think everybody could learn more about feeds . . . about nutrition. This is a big field, it's expanding, and more and more concentrates are be-



"When we've finished working this field, we'll start on that summerfallow." Walter Van De Walle plans how to use good late fall weather with neighbor Maurice Lessard who helps him sometimes and also has his own farm in the Legal district. The Van De Walle farm is 1,000 acres, produces coarse grains and registered rapeseed, and includes a sow-feeder pig operation.

ing used. As our hog and cattle production goes up, the need actually becomes bigger. I think if U.G.G. actually supplied more practical information about the product and possibly got out and did a real job of contacting the farmers in the hog and cattle business.

U.G.G.: You think, then, that the place for improvement is in the feed service, not in the product?

VAN DE WALLE: U.G.G. have a good feed. I'm convinced, from experience . . . we've been using Money-Maker feeds in our hog operation.

U.G.G.: Let's turn to the Grain Grower, U.G.G.'s farm information service. Have you been receiving the eight sheets a month?

VAN DE WALLE: Yes.

U.G.G.: What have you bought at U.G.G. besides feed?

VAN DE WALLE: We've been buying chemicals from the Grain Growers. Just this fall we bought anti-freeze. We're buying seed grain . . . rapeseed and grass and legumes. And let's see — registered seed grain . . . fertilizer, insurance — car, house, fire and accident.

U.G.G.: How much do you fertilize and do you think it pays?

VAN DE WALLE: We've been fertilizing every acre. Our fertilizer bill was about \$1,700 last year. I think this is one place where we're going to have to spend a lot more money, particularly on applications in the fall. We made some tests and the results are very encouraging. We intend to spread a large amount this fall if the weather holds.

U.G.G.: Do you keep bookkeeping records to figure out how well you are doing?

VAN DE WALLE: Yes. I think we have a very good set of books. In fact, today I think you need a set of books to know where you're going.

U.G.G.: Do you use the Prairie Farm Account book that United Grain Growers distributes?

VAN DE WALLE: No. We use a system we worked out ourselves, out of several other systems, my wife and I.

U.G.G.: Has this ever showed you were losing money on some operation, so you closed it off?

VAN DE WALLE: We experienced this with poultry. There isn't a hen on the farm now! We're buying our eggs at two bits a dozen. I think this is much better than losing money on it. I was working for nothing, and if there's anything I hate, it's that!

U.G.G.: Why do you buy so much from U.G.G.?

VAN DE WALLE: I would say, as far as price goes, I could possibly find these farm supplies at the same price at some other establishments. But, I think, you do business with the grain and it's sort of like one-stop buying . . . you buy your seed there, you buy fertilizer. I think the agent has a great deal to do with this too. Certainly if the prices weren't competitive, we wouldn't be dealing with the Grain Growers. They are handling good products. This is important. We need chemicals, and if it's a good product and the price is competitive, I think it's to our advantage to be dealing at the one place.

U.G.G.: You said earlier you get a square deal from United Grain Growers. What about the way the Company handles your money? Obviously that's a very important factor. Is there any practical difference that matters to you in U.G.G. policy?

VAN DE WALLE: Well, a private concern makes a profit, and that, of course, goes to the company. In the case of the Grain Growers, we have our elevators and our dividends. There has been a good lot of discussion as to how dividends should be paid out. I think if we looked at it as a matter of financing, this debenture business has a great deal of merit. However, as far as the actual paying out of dividends, I think if this was done annually, possibly more people would be induced to deal with the Company. I think this would be an incentive.

U.G.G.: Were you a delegate to a U.G.G. Annual Meeting in Winnipeg?

VAN DE WALLE: Yes, I was.

U.G.G.: Then maybe you can explain to me why the delegates voted not to increase patronage dividends sharply, but to use the money for construction.

VAN DE WALLE: Well, looking at it from a customer's point of view, it's very important that we should have ample storage space at country points. When the quotas open up, we can move our grain and get rid of it. But, if you take the short-sighted view, and ask that all this money be paid out in dividends rather than plowing it back into the system, I think it would be a weaker policy, and certainly not to our advantage in the long run.

U.G.G.: What do you think about this attitude?

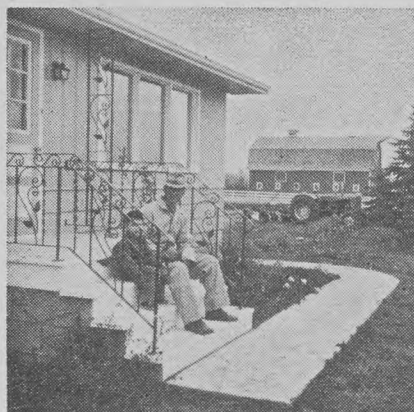
VAN DE WALLE: I was impressed at our last U.G.G. meeting. Most of the dele-

gates there had a very businesslike approach, and it is surprising how much they understood about the operation of the grain company. They were keenly interested in what was going on.

U.G.G.: Are there any disadvantages in having a grain company responsible to a large group of farmers? Might it be better if, say, three men owned and operated the whole works?

VAN DE WALLE: If I were one of those three men, it wouldn't be too bad! . . . I think the reason Grain Growers have gone as far as they have over the years is because farmers feel they are part of this organization.

U.G.G.: Then, let me turn the question around. Is there any advantage in having farmers criticizing and making suggestions and asking for things and voting on policy decisions?



Walter sits on the front porch of the attractive bungalow. With him is youngest son, George. Walter has served on the school board, on the municipal council and on the U.G.G. Local Board for Legal; he has also been a Delegate to U.G.G. Annual Meetings.

VAN DE WALLE: There are advantages for farmers! I would think that the Grain Growers certainly have the opinion of the people at the grass roots, the customers. This is a distinct advantage.

U.G.G.: Does it give better policies?

VAN DE WALLE: I would say yes. I think it's very often, in the case of private companies, that they would not know the feeling of the farmers in the same way that a farmer-owned company would.

U.G.G.: Are farmers as willing to complain to U.G.G. as to other companies?

VAN DE WALLE: Well . . . I think we're in a better position because we feel that we have a stake in the Grain Growers. We are part of it. I think that this is a little different. It's our own. In the case of the privates, we have nothing to say. It does make a difference.

U.G.G.: Your Local Board acted to get a fertilizer shed and an agent's house. Will you want something more now?

VAN DE WALLE: Well, I can't think of anything right off hand. However, if they're going to expand the fertilizer business, I feel quite strongly that either the agent or the Company should invest in a fertilizer spreader. And this, I suggest, would be rented out to farmers using fertilizer from Grain Growers.

Good Agent Important

U.G.G.: Why do you deliver to U.G.G.? There are plenty of other choices at Legal.

VAN DE WALLE: Well, I think that possibly the main reason is that I've always felt that we had a square deal at United Grain Growers. We get what's coming to us. And I also feel that somehow over the years, whether this is true or not of all United Grain Growers establishments, it certainly is here at Legal . . . we've always had topnotch elevator agents. I think this does make a difference. I feel that a good agent will do some mixing right in his own plant and this is an advantage to the producer. And the service is always good! It doesn't matter whether it is grain or insurance or farm

supplies . . . they seem to be right on the ball . . . looking after a customer.

U.G.G.: With grain on your farm ready to deliver, aren't you ever offered real good deals by other agents?

VAN DE WALLE: Oh yes, this has happened. I think we have to be realistic. After all, it's fine . . . they may up grade, but they also have to dispose of it. Once they have your product, the grain, they have to get rid of it. I'm sure it's just the same as on the farm; we're here to make a living. We have to show a profit or else we're not going to stay in business.

U.G.G.: Then somebody else has to take a lower grade to make up for it?

VAN DE WALLE: This is what actually happens: their own customers are suffering in the sense that if the company goes out and steps out of line to any large extent, someone has to suffer for it. If somebody gets a break, somebody else is going to suffer.

U.G.G.: Do you have a good agent at U.G.G.?

VAN DE WALLE: Yes.

U.G.G.: Do you get pretty good service out of him?

VAN DE WALLE: I think we do.

U.G.G.: What's his name?

VAN DE WALLE: Bunk Fizer.

U.G.G.: What makes him a good agent?

VAN DE WALLE: Well, he's aggressive.

U.G.G.: You mean he pushes you around?

VAN DE WALLE: No! He sees that his business is taken care of. He doesn't just sit around and let things go their course. He sees that everything is right up. You want to arrange to make a moisture test? Bunk's right there. There's no time lost. He gives your grain a moisture test and you're right back out doing harvesting. He doesn't lose any time. You come in with a load of grain . . . Bunk sees that you're weighed up so you don't have to wait around.

U.G.G.: He does a lot of grain and farm supplies business. Does he know his products?

VAN DE WALLE: I think he's well versed on the products he's selling . . . and he certainly knows the grain business.

U.G.G.: That's pretty basic. Presumably you wouldn't even go near the place if you didn't think he was sort of stubbornly honest?

VAN DE WALLE: Well yes! A man's integrity will always be of the greatest importance.

U.G.G.: If there were any question, I guess you'd kick up your heels noisily at the Local?

VAN DE WALLE: Here at Legal we've always had an active Local and they're quite vocal if something isn't just right. A few years back we passed a resolution with regards to a new elevator and we got action. The same thing as far as the fertilizer shed. I can think of the agent's residence and a number of other things. The Company has seen fit to provide these and naturally Grain Grower customers are very pleased with this.

U.G.G.: The house seems to me more of a benefit to the agent than to you customers?

VAN DE WALLE: Yes. But I think having an agent's residence enables the Company to get a better agent. Without it you might get a mediocre fellow. Over the years it would appear to me that the Grain Growers have always come up with a good calibre of agent. I could put it best by saying that I think our agent is second to none.

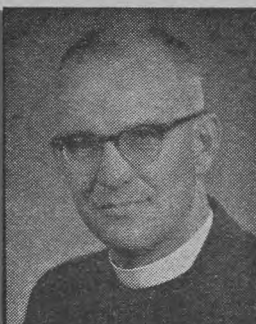
U.G.G.: Thank you very much for taking the time to talk with us, Mr. Van De Walle.



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Let's Think It Over

by THE REV. M. L. GOODMAN



November 11

We will remember them.

Remembrance means so many different things. For some it is a close and personal sorrow, perhaps a puzzled wondering "why" and the troubled sadness of a story ended before it had properly begun.

For others it is the memory of another life in another world — a distorted, noisy, violent world, a world of unnatural tensions and unimaginable dangers. These perhaps do not like to remember. They would rather forget, and live this restored and normal life as if there had never been any other; but today they will not forget their comrades who didn't come back.

For others it is still a memory — fast receding — of a time when things were not convenient, when you couldn't buy a new car, or new tires for the old car, when there was gas rationing, bond selling and blood giving, when newspapers and radio reports were full of battles fought far away and when nobody went on strike.

Whatever our particular memory may be, today we are called to acknowledge and *honor* the sacrifices of the past. Whatever their own philosophy, these men died for *us*. Memories mean responsibility — not just to treasure the past but to conquer the future. There can be no greater tribute than to crown the sacrifice of war with the abiding victory of peace.

There is no great avenue of peace; there is only the little doorway of every human heart. Through these doorways alone can peace come to the world of men. There is no other way. It is not someone else's responsibility, but *ours — yours and mine*.

Suggested Scripture: II Corinthians XIII.

Popularity (two kinds)

"Jesus increased in wisdom and stature and in favor with God and man." Don't overlook that last part "in favor with man."

A lot of religious people do overlook it.

Thus they may become themselves ungracious and add nothing to the glory of God.

Being in favor with man in the biblical sense is a very different thing from being "man pleasers." We must always stand by our principles and our faith. But there are many ways of doing it. By God's help, we can always witness with grace and love. If our witness carries with it the implication of "holier than thou," it is no witness to God at all but only to ourselves.

There is then a good popularity and a bad popularity. The bad popularity comes to those who have no principles, who are always ready to go with the crowd. Good popularity is another name for respect. We do not really give our respect to people *just because they have principles*, but because they carry their principles humbly and with love.

Suggested Scripture: Acts V.

Mirror Image

"First cast out the beam out of thine own eye and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote from thy brother's eye."

I suppose I read that verse about the beam and the mote a good many times as a youngster before I realized that it meant exactly what it said. It didn't occur to me for quite a while that the beam meant a great beam of wood such as you would use in the building of a barn. How could such a thing be spoken of as in someone's eye?

This statement about hypocrisy is from the Sermon on the Mount. Understanding it, we recognize it as hyperbole, that is, deliberate and great exaggeration to drive home a truth. Physically, of course, you couldn't have a huge chunk of wood in your eye but spiritually you can be so blind as to overlook great faults in yourself while seeing very clearly to criticize the most minute shortcomings of others. The disparity between the noticed and unnoticed is as great as the difference between a piece of timber and a speck of dust. Let no one say that our Lord was without humor!

A friend of mine gave me these verses some time ago. They may not rank with the words of Shelley and Keats, but they have a bearing on the above:

"When you get what you want in your struggle for self
And the whole world makes you king for a day,
Just go to the mirror and look at yourself,
And see what *that* man has to say.

You may fool the whole world down the pathway of years,
And get pats on the back as you pass,
But your final reward will be heartaches and tears
If you've cheated the man in the glass."

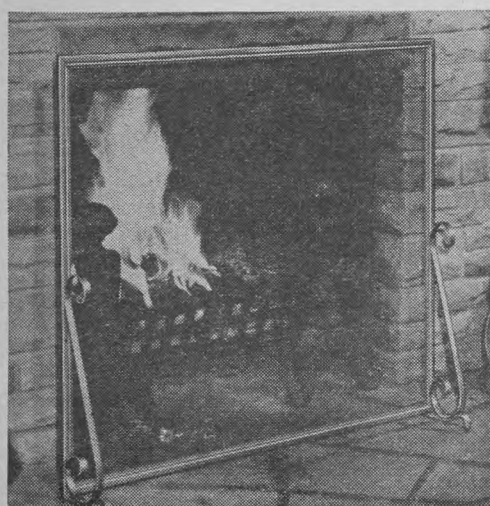
—Anonymous (as far as I know).

Suggested Scripture: St. Luke VI, verses 39-end.

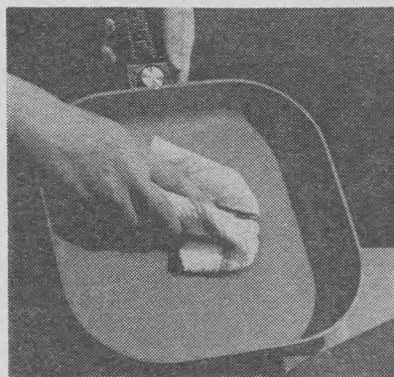
It's New



A new design in heavy-duty vinyl floor covering named Lucerne features crystal clear tiles with embedded vinyl chips and matching motif tiles. The 12" x 12" tiles come in 9 color combinations: sandstone, opaline, lavender, russet, platinum, gold leaf, carousel, golden glow and fern glow. (Dominion Oilcloth & Linoleum) (H-37) ✓



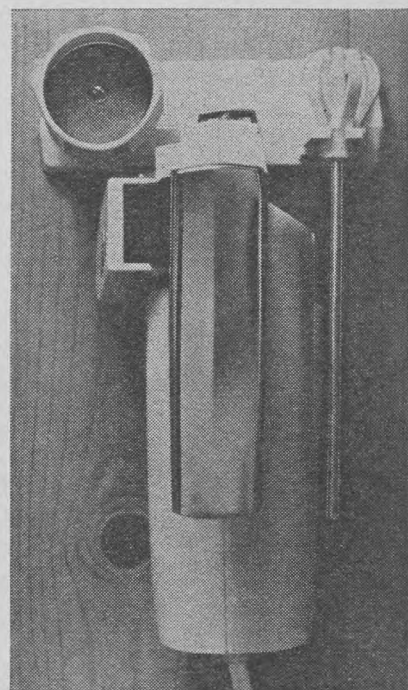
A new fireplace screen of fine heat-resistant aluminum mesh keeps sparks in. Frames are constructed of roll formed aluminum finished in scuff-resistant bronze vinyl enamel. Three designs are available. (Art Center) (H-38) ✓



An electric fry pan coated with non-stick Teflon enamel finish has waterproof controls that permit the unit to be immersed in water. Cover can be fixed in five different tilt positions. (Sunbeam Corporation (Canada) Ltd.) (H-39) ✓



A 4- to 8-cup drip coffeemaker of china-like Pyroceram features a stay-cool handle and capacity marks inside the lower bowl. It has the traditional cornflower design. (Corning Glass Works) (H-40) ✓



This portable kitchen appliance called "Can-Do" includes an electric can opener, a snap-in knife sharpener and an attachment for whipping, mashing and beating foods or mixing drinks. (Ronson Products of Canada) (H-41) ✓

Write to *It's New, Country Guide*, 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 21, Man., giving the key number at the end of each item (such as H-54) for information about articles mentioned in this column. ✓

Home and Family

Little People Love Their Library



[Guide photos]
Children from the town of Boissevain and the rural municipality of Morton make good use of the big, bright library. The 100,000th borrower was 3-year-old Sandra Saban and she received a book from the reeve to mark the occasion

by ELVA FLETCHER



Librarian Bernice Pettipiece helps the children to make their selections (upper left). Her assistant, farm wife Elsie Latimer, is shown (lower left) as she checks books out. Children gather for a story time Saturday mornings that is offered by Barbara Sanders (right) and Shirley McPhail. Both of them are Boissevain high school students

WHEN I VISITED Boissevain's community library one afternoon recently, I found its aisles crowded with children. A few more sat around a big table in one section, engrossed in picture books. Several sat on the steps at the back of the building leafing through their selections. Others stood in twos and threes talking in loud whispers. I'm sure it was the busiest place in town and this in the middle of the week! But then I learned from librarians Bernice Pettipiece and Elsie Latimer that schools were closed down that autumn day while teachers were away, attending their annual convention.

Boissevain, an attractive community at the junction of Highways 3 and 10 in Manitoba's southwest corner, has much in common with other prairie centers: the cluster of stores along Main Street, the grain elevators looming sentinel-like above tree-lined streets. You also see evidence of the thoughtfulness of its people — in the tree-shaded picnic and playground with its \$60,000 swimming pool; the new home for senior citizens. And, of course, the library.

The library is open from 2.30 to 5.30 p.m. each weekday, from 1.30 to 5.30 on Saturday and one noon hour each week. This noon hour



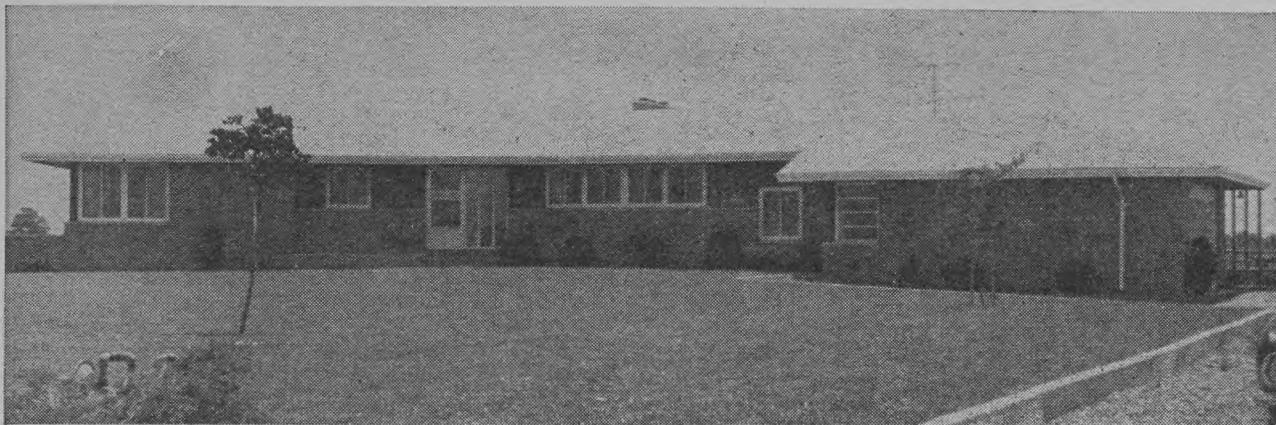
opening gives children from farm homes who are bussed into school a chance to change their library books.

It wasn't always as well-used or as well-equipped. For many years the only library was a small one that the local Women's Institute set up in conjunction with the community rest room. However, once the provincial government launched its regional library system with its grants and centralized book purchase and distribution, the W.I., the IODE and the town council got behind the idea of a bigger, better library.

Today's library has a convenient main street address, some 1,200 borrowers (more than half of them young adults and children) and some 8,000 volumes. It is financed by a local assessment and an annual provincial government grant of \$2,000 and administered by a library board made up of the mayor, the reeve, two rural representatives and two from town.

It has become more than a place from which to borrow books. Special exhibits are part of the library program. For example, when I was there, an exhibition of paintings by Souris artist Irene Diehl lined the walls. It followed a ceramics display by Murray McCausland from nearby Ninette. There's a film library from which residents may draw. The next step is to add a record section. On Saturday mornings it's a busy place as little people gather for a story hour.

Right now the emphasis is on Young Canada's Book Week, November 15 to 22. When I talked to Bernice and Elsie, both were bubbling with plans to mark the occasion — an open house, displays of children's art from nearby Jubilee School. But perhaps the most far-reaching was their plan to launch the centennial reading plan sponsored by the IODE. The details weren't quite complete when I visited the library but children who enroll in it would read a total of 30 books by Canadian authors, or stories about Canada, over the next 2 years and record their comments on the books in a booklet provided for that purpose. Prizes are to be awarded in various age groups for the best ones. Meantime, the library is such a pleasant place, it's no wonder that Boissevain's little people love their library. ✓



[Gulde photos]



Distinctively Designed for Family Living

by **GWEN LESLIE**

Home Editor



TWO FEATURES sold Colleen and Joe O'Neill on the house plan they chose for their 6-year-old farm home near Chatham, Ont. One was the sunken living room. The other: Ample storage space. "That's what I loved about this plan," Colleen says.

The O'Neill home presents a gently angled face to the approaching visitor. The bungalow is somewhat Y-shaped with bedrooms and bath to the left of the entrance hall; dining area, family room, large kitchen and washroom, to the right. The living room, three steps down from the spacious entrance hall, extends beyond it in the center of the house. A decorative wrought iron railing guards the inner edge, turning at the steps to provide a handrail. Picture windows on the opposite end wall provide a panoramic view across the farm fields.

Somewhat separate from the rest of the house, and free of casual traffic, the living room is easily maintained, Colleen finds. Even with wall to wall carpeting in a warm beige mushroom tone! For one thing, the living room is off limits to the children with their toys. Ranging in age from 11 to 4 years, four active O'Neill youngsters know they are welcome to visit there with guests. For everyday play, there's plenty of space in the family room where toys and games are stored in built-in cupboards beneath the windows on two walls.

These cupboards, triple closets in the bedrooms, ample linen storage, and an expanse of kitchen cabineting are features Colleen heartily endorses. And there's space in the half-basement for larger toys.

Easy care finishes are another factor to consider in a house that's home to active adults and a growing family. When the O'Neills added a new farm office 2 years ago by enclosing a patio area outside the dining room, they finished the interior surface of the two new walls with walnut paneling. Wood paneling had already proved itself to their satisfaction in the boys' bedroom, the dining area and family room. Washable wallpaper is popular with Colleen too. So far, she has it in the kitchen and bathroom. And when it's time to repaper the corridor in the bedroom wing, she plans to use it there as well.

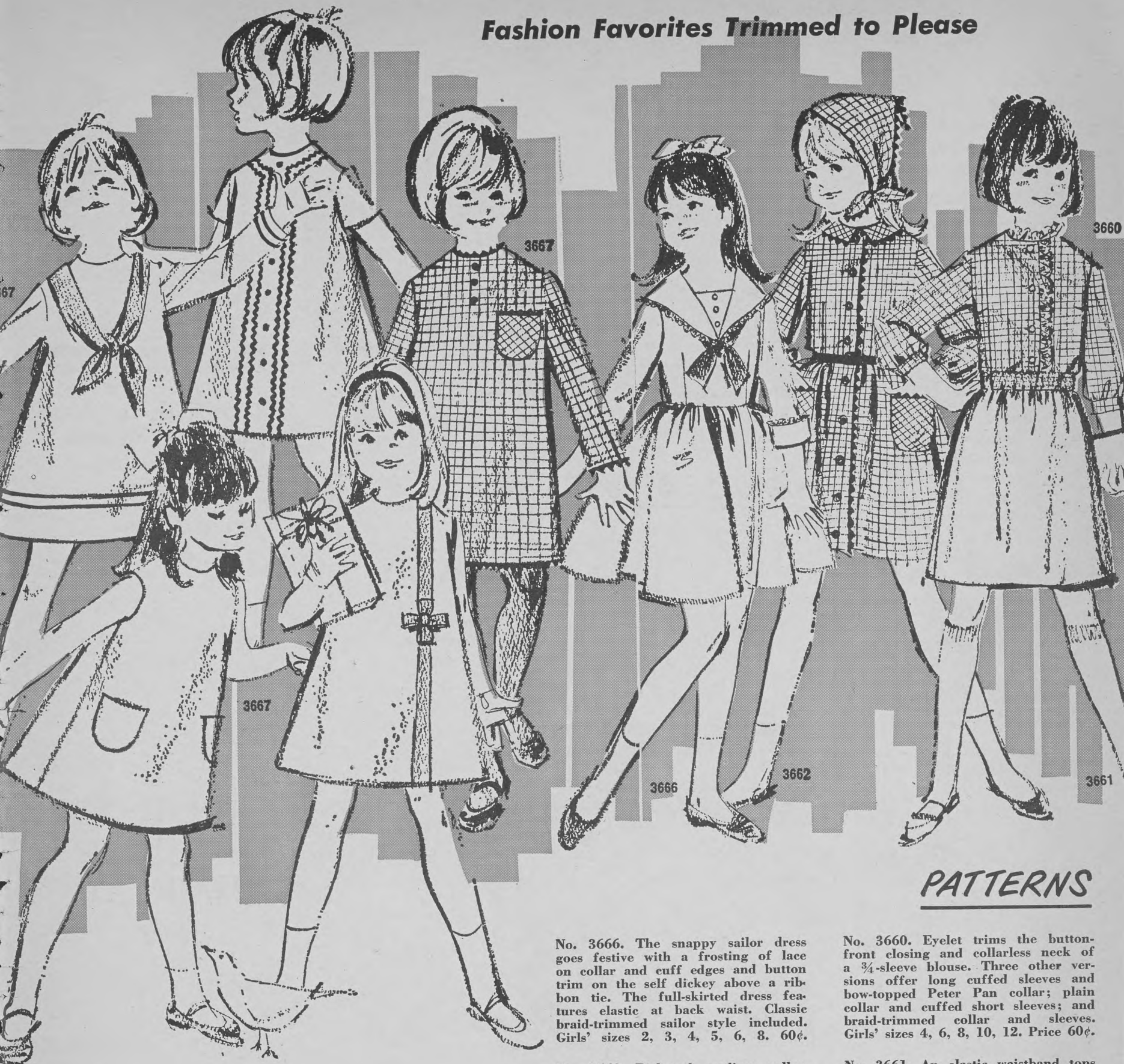
Family and friends walk on vinyl floor tile throughout the O'Neill home with the exception of the living room, and Joe's office which is carpeted with a hard-wearing fiber rug in a rich, red shade.

Pretty but practical materials and imaginative use of color turned the O'Neills' chosen house plan into a lovely and livable home. After 6 years of living in it, they wouldn't change a thing. V

UPPER LEFT: Natural earth tones of beige, brown and orange beckon guests from front entrance hall down to sunken living room. Generous fireplace ends in a planter shared with the dining area beyond to the right

LOWER LEFT: Joe built the wood facing on entrance hall walls from 2 x 8's screwed at top and bottom to crosswise boards. Entire panels or individual boards can be removed for cleaning or painting wall underneath

Fashion Favorites Trimmed to Please



No. 3667. Five dresses from one quick 'n easy basic A-line skimmer! Sleeve treatment and trim details make the difference to this one-pattern wardrobe of back-buttoned dresses. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. 60¢.

No. 3666. The snappy sailor dress goes festive with a frosting of lace on collar and cuff edges and button trim on the self dickey above a ribbon tie. The full-skirted dress features elastic at back waist. Classic braid-trimmed sailor style included. Girls' sizes 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8. 60¢.

No. 3662. Rick-rack outlines collar, closing and pocket edges of a full-skirted, front-buttoned shirtdress with matching triangle scarf. Short sleeves and braid trim version included. 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14. 60¢.

No. 3660. Eyelet trims the button-front closing and collarless neck of a $\frac{3}{4}$ -sleeve blouse. Three other versions offer long cuffed sleeves and bow-topped Peter Pan collar; plain collar and cuffed short sleeves; and braid-trimmed collar and sleeves. Girls' sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12. Price 60¢.

No. 3661. An elastic waistband tops a dirndl skirt. Other skirt styles feature a top-stitched 6-panel A-line skirt without waistband; box pleats and self waistband; inverted pleats, no band. 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14. 60¢.

PATTERNS

CAREFULLY CHOSEN and artfully applied trims add distinctive styling touches to hand sewn garments. Using a variety of fabrics and trims, one basic pattern, such as the A-line skimmer at left, above, can be used for a plain playtime smock, three season-spanning dresses for everyday wear, and a sweetly feminine party dress. And this is a flattering style for the chubby child!

Again, a dainty fabric trimmed with lace and a ribbon tie transforms sailor styling into festive wear. Braid and eyelet make a creative difference to the classic shirtdress.

Choose trims with the care features of the dress fabric in mind; seek washable, colorfast trims for washable, colorfast fabrics, and trims of sturdy stuff for fabrics which require a hot iron. There's a wealth of variety from which to choose, and we think you'll enjoy mating trim to fabric for an outfit that's creatively the wearer's own. ∇

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Winnipeg 21, Man.

Box 4001, Terminal "A",
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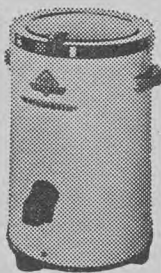
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What's cooking? Check the recipes in this issue for ideas that will brighten up your family menu.

WOMEN OFTEN HAVE BLADDER IRRITATION

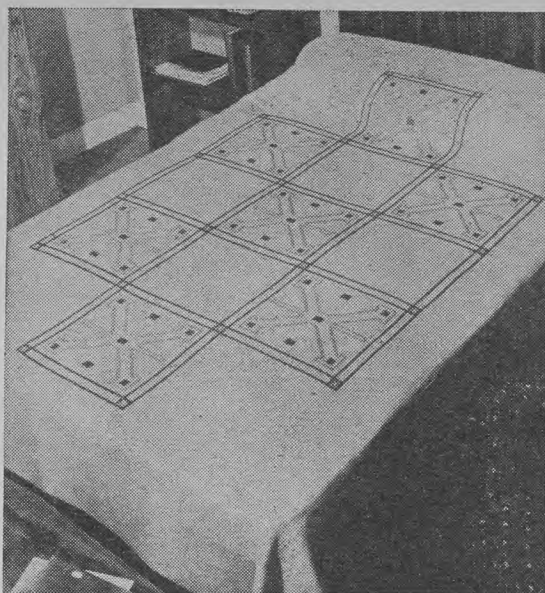
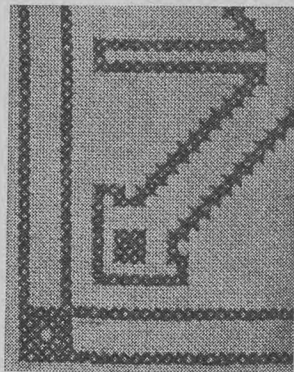
After 21 twice as many women as men are made miserable by common urinary irritation caused by a germ, Escherichia Coli. To quickly combat the secondary aches, muscular pains and disturbed sleep caused by Kidney and Bladder irritations, try taking 2 little CYSTEX tablets with a glass of water 3 times daily for a few days. CYSTEX is a cleaning urinary antiseptic, also an analgesic pain reliever for Rheumatism, Sciatica Pains, Headache, Backache, and muscular pains. Get CYSTEX from druggist. Feel better fast.

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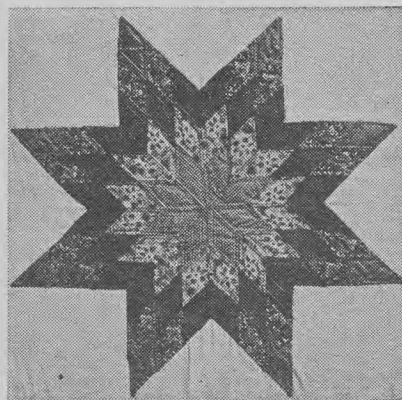
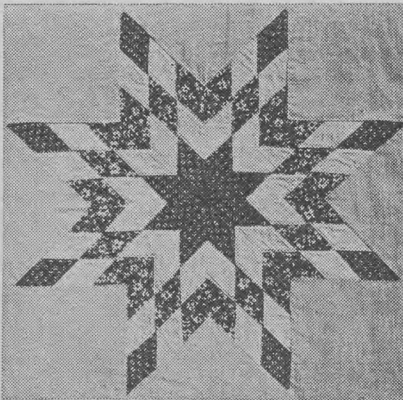
HANDICRAFTS

For the Bedroom

Handstitched quilts and bedspreads are the heirlooms of tomorrow



The Sunflower quilt pictured at left may be made in single or double bed sizes as desired. Leaflet No. SS-22-3, 10¢, provides tracing drawings for pattern pieces. Diagramed piecing and quilting instructions included.



Leaflet No. P.Q. 2-58, 10¢, offers diagramed instructions for the patchwork and quilting of the Ship's Wheel (l.) and Harvest Sun (r.) quilts shown above.

For handicraft patterns pictured above please address your order to Country Guide Needlework Dept., 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 21, Man.

WORN TO A FRAZZLE?



Has your former "dazzle" changed to "frazzle", because of a rundown condition? If so, the tonic benefits of Dr. Chase Nerve Food could help you. This time-tested remedy provides beneficial iron and other essential ingredients which improve your blood and, thus, help fight fatigue. So, if the "dazzle" has gone out of your life, start taking Dr. Chase Nerve Food. It has stood the tests of time and experience... ask your druggist.



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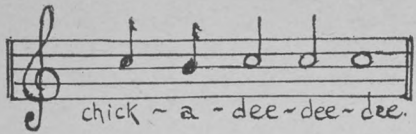
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Chick-a-dee.

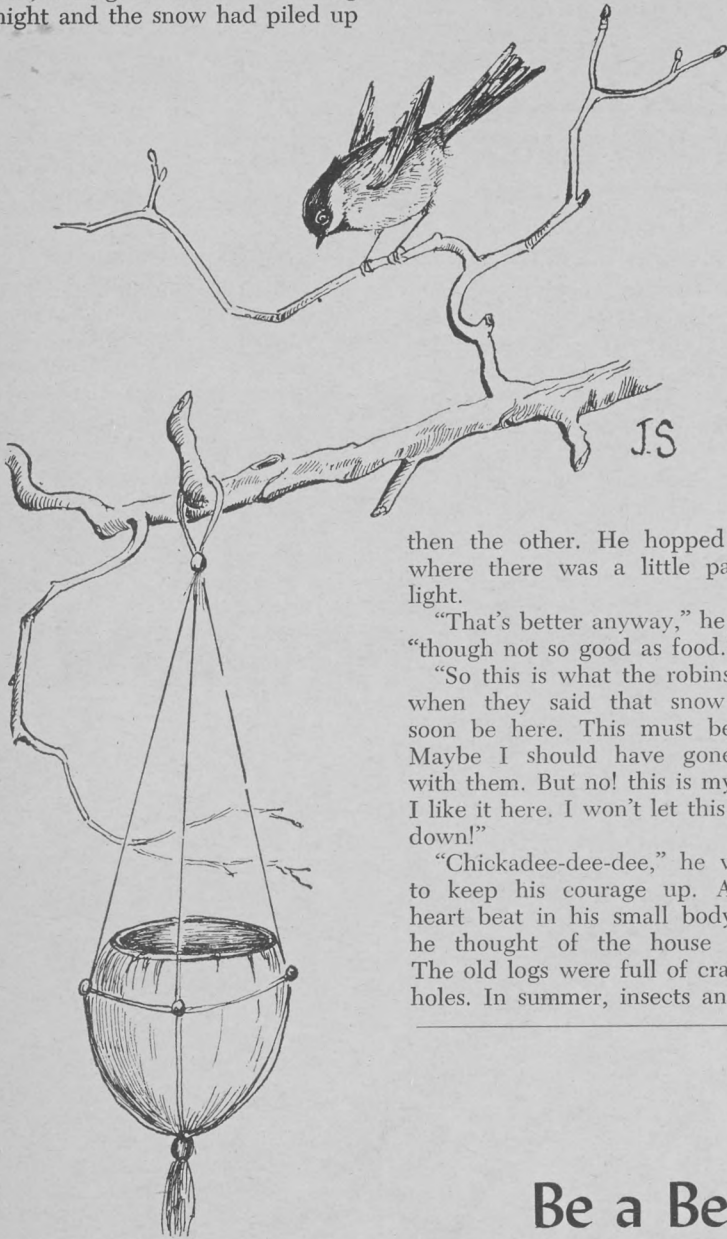


Story and drawings
by JANET D. SCHINTZ

IT WAS very still under the branches of the big, dark spruce tree. Very still and very cold.

Chickadee, a little handful of fluff and feathers, sat hunched on a branch, dozing. It had been snowing all night and the snow had piled up

he chirped. He didn't have much luck even though he looked in all the cracks and crannies in the tree trunk. All he could find was the nasty white stuff. He shook one foot,



then the other. He hopped higher where there was a little pale sunlight.

"That's better anyway," he sighed, "though not so good as food."

"So this is what the robins meant when they said that snow would soon be here. This must be snow. Maybe I should have gone south with them. But no! this is my home. I like it here. I won't let this get me down!"

"Chickadee-dee-dee," he whistled to keep his courage up. A brave heart beat in his small body. Then he thought of the house nearby. The old logs were full of cracks and holes. In summer, insects and grubs

were to be found in them. Perhaps a few might still be there.

Off he flew. Dip and swoop, dip and swoop. He couldn't find any. Oh dear, how hungry he was. He lighted in a poplar tree by the house. What was that?

Something caught his eye. It was dangling from the lowest branch. "What can it be?" he questioned.

He hopped closer. It was round and hollow and he thought he could see something in the bottom. Something to eat?

He flew down swiftly and landed not too neatly. The coconut shell went spinning around giddily. Alarmed, he jumped back to his perch.

Gradually the whirling stopped.

"Should I try again?" he asked himself. Yes, he would. And down he came, steadier this time, and balanced himself on the edge. Quickly he looked up, to the left, to the right. There was no one about.

He ducked and made a hasty grab. And so he began his first meal of suet and breadcrumbs. In and out he popped, cleverly holding the larger pieces on the branch between his toes while he pecked.

At last he was full of satisfying food. Then he sat content — a small downy ball of black, white and gray against the snowy branch — with all his fluff and feathers puffed out against the cold.

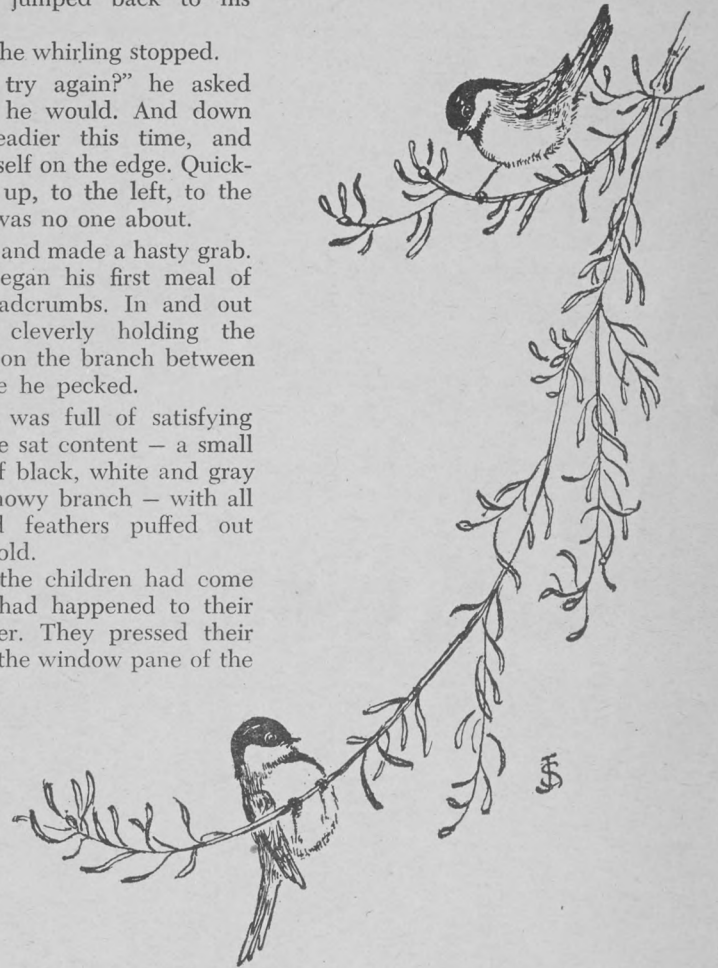
Meantime the children had come to see what had happened to their coconut feeder. They pressed their faces against the window pane of the log house.

Chickadee saw them right away. He was a friendly bird and not at all scared of people.

"Chickadee-dee-dee," he chirped happily, "I think I know who gave me breakfast. Thank you very much! If you do that every day I'll sing you a cheery song in return."

Their perky little friend was as good as his word. He repaid the children by singing to them no matter how deep the snow, how nippy the frost, or how bitter the wind.

Chickadee-dee-dee. V



Young People

Be a Better Baby Sitter

A LOT OF TEEN-AGERS today look to baby-sitting duties as a means of earning extra money. For some of you, it may even be your first real paying "job." Many of you, of course, learn about baby sitting in a practical way and that means by looking after small brothers and sisters right at home. But there's an opportunity for you to combine this practical experience with some instruction that is available through a Baby Sitters Training Course.

This course is made up of 8 lectures given by professional people in a community: they might be doctors, nurses, social workers and people who are actively involved in accident prevention programs, or workers from provincial departments of health or local health units. The young people who enroll also spend

a day with each of two mothers other than their own, looking after children. When the course work is completed, they write an examination. The successful students receive a diploma and a wallet card to confirm that they have completed the course and so qualify as trained baby sitters. So far, several hundred young Canadians have them.

The young people who have taken the course have found that a baby-sitting job is no different from any other. The same rule applies: the better the training, the easier it is to do the job well. That's why the course covers six general areas: how to care for children, how to observe safety measures in and around the home, what to do in an emergency, how to cope with sick, willful or disobedient children. Another session

helps the baby sitter to understand the importance of play to children and offers a number of suggestions for play activities.

So far the course has been sponsored in a community by church groups such as the CGIT and by Home and School Associations. But some high schools have also taken it up. They all use the Baby Sitters Training Manual published by the National Safety Council with the help of the safety councils in all 10 provinces.

If you or your parents are interested in bringing the course into your community, why not contact your provincial safety council for information and for help in setting it up? Alternatively, you can write to the National Safety League of Canada, 30 Driveway, Ottawa, Ont., for assistance, which supplies Training Manual (it costs \$1 a copy), diplomas and wallet cards. V

on the widespreading branches of the tree.

As it grew light the bleak whiteness crept around him. At that moment Chickadee woke up. He blinked in surprise.

"Dear me, how queer everything looks," he piped, as he flicked his wings and wiggled his tail. Hop, hoppity hop, he went to the edge of the branch.

"What can all this white stuff be?" he wondered. This was his first winter, you see. "Dee-dee-dee," he went on, "maybe it is good to eat. I hope so. I'm very, very hungry!"

He scooped up a beakful.

It was just water. How vexing. "I need some grubs or insect eggs to keep me going in this cold weather,"



Hi Folks:

Last month I stopped at an information center and rest area at a famous spot in one of our national parks and found the washrooms were locked up. I went around to the information section and asked for a key.

"Closed for the season," the attendant said briskly. "Winter comes early up here."

I looked at the warm September sunshine filtering through the windows. "Doesn't look much like winter today," I pointed out. "Anyway, I don't see how the weather could affect something located in a steam-heated stone building."

"The washrooms are only open for the tourist season," he explained.

Again I looked out the windows — this time at all the tourists swarming around the area. There were cars from all over North America.

"They are extending the season a bit this year," he admitted. "That's why I had to keep this office open later than usual."

"Why didn't you go whole hog and keep the washrooms open too?"

"Another branch looks after that," he told me.

This cult of non-service to the public is by no means confined to the government. A well-known rail and steamship company was practically chased right out of the Vancouver Island trade because they ignored the will of the traveling public. When they held a monopoly you had to travel on their terms and like it. If you were driving, you had to be there one-half hour before sailing time. If you were late, you were either left behind or you had to take a bawling out from a uniformed policeman. After you did get on you were jammed in behind a bunch of clumsy mail carts and you had to wait while the help took their own sweet time unloading them.

Then along came a rival line that took everybody on a first-come-first-served basis. Cars drove on their boats two abreast past an attendant who was actually smiling as if he liked customers!

Once I had the gall to try and challenge the rule book of this railway company. I wanted to buy first class accommodation on the first train from A to B. But the rules said you could only buy such accommodation when you were traveling from A to C, otherwise you had to travel on the second train.

"But the second train gets in too late for me to make connections," I protested.

The passenger agent shrugged.

"That's the rules," he said, although he admitted the first train would be running with most of its first class sleeping accommodation empty.

Finally, I smuggled myself aboard the first train (it was 3:00 a.m.) and settled down in a first class roomette. After a few attempts to persuade me to leave, the conductor agreed to take my money and let me sleep. This meant that he had to get off at the next divisional point and buy a ticket for me because the rules said he could not sell me one.

All over the country these days you see companies and government agencies hiring public relations experts to try to patch up a shaky public image. Why don't they just try a little courtesy and service? It is cheaper and more effective.

Sincerely,
PETE WILLIAMS

Letters

Near to Nature

"A Battle Plan for Rural Poverty" seems to say that money is the main solution to the plight of the impoverished farmers. The Menzies plan is perhaps the answer for the elderly and the people who do not like farming. But for people who want to live in the country and be farmers, assistance on a different order would achieve better results and cost less.

Admittedly an initial rejuvenation would seem essential for some farmers. This might consist of a readjustment to progressive farming methods at a government establishment. Then, partnership farming should be encouraged, particularly where farms are adjoining, with no more than four farms in a group.

Politically our nation is doing things to repudiate the old saying, "the poor will always be with us," in the proposed medicare and pensions legislation. Medicare should eliminate a chronic source of poverty in which, in many cases, the savings and property of a family have gone to pay for accidental sickness.

The farm gives the greatest scope for life's fulfilment. To be near to nature is the farmer's need. It is the nearest approach to tranquility and security, a place of greatest awareness of family, a place where children have space and many interests.

A. HOLLINGSHEAD,
Edmonton, Alta.

Overwhelmed

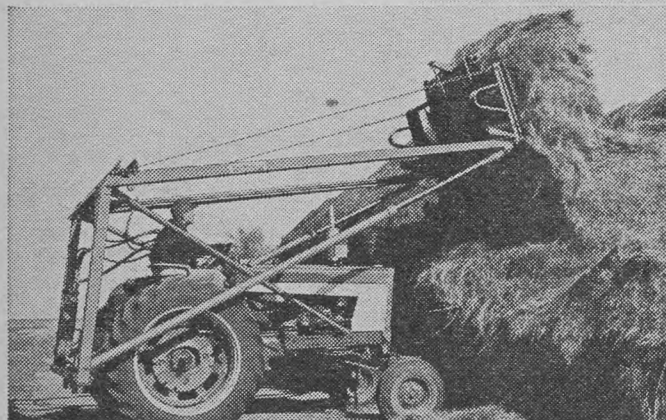
Thank you for publishing my request for a magazine exchange. Due to overwhelming response, I am unable to exchange with all. I have written my thanks to a large number but to any I have missed, let me say a big thank you.

MISS M. WARD,
P.B. Quorn, S.A.
Australia

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